

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1822.

[No. 236.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Out of five Ships that were stated in yesterday's Report, to have arrived in the River, not one was from England; and the column "From Whence" exhibited only the uninteresting names of Ekapelly, Ostend, Batavia, Madras, Coringa, Muscat, and Aleppee. We must still therefore exhort the Reader to exercise that patience which we are so constantly called on to practice, and express our hope that there will still be something to reward his attention in the Selections made for his entertainment.

The Extracts from the French Papers, and the abstract of Parliamentary Proceedings for the few days of May subsequent to the 13th, are from JOHN BULL, no regular Packets of a later date than those by the THALIA having reached us yet.

The Public Meeting which is to take place to-day on behalf of the Distressed Irish, is advertised to in the Asiatic Department of the Paper, as an event of great local interest; and to that portion of our pages we refer also for the Communications of Correspondents, proceeding here with the Selections of European News.

Bordeaux, May 23.—The Chain of the South, from Toulouse, with 106 Galley-slaves, arrived in this Town last Sunday; the number will be augmented by 25 more condemned to Irons, from the departments of Dordogne, Gironde and Landes; making a total of 131 condemned to perpetual labour. In conformity with an ancient custom, which has of late been interrupted, this chain will be promenaded in this city on Friday the 23rd instant, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 6; it will pass through the Rue Banffard, the Place Dauphine, by the ditch of Salinieres and the Rue Segur. The *Jun de Charité* in charge of the prisoners, and some young ecclesiastics, have offered to receive any donations for these wretches—charitable persons are requested only to give their alms to the nun or Ministers of religion, who contribute to this pious ceremony.

What would be the consequence of such an Exhibition in England?

L'Indicateur, May 29.—The following intelligence from Constantinople is taken from the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER of May 14th.

Constantinople, April 15.—The Greek expedition against the Isle of Scio has met with a disastrous fate and an end more speedy than was expected. We regret to see involved in their ruin a population of nearly one hundred thousand souls, who never, of their own accord, would have revolted against a Government by which they were treated with the utmost lenity and favor; and to behold an Island distinguished by its agriculture, industry and riches, rendered, by the conduct of the Greeks, a prey to all the horrors of devastation and misery. The official reports not having yet reached the Government, and no public accounts having been promulgated, it may be supposed that ere this the Captain Pacha has entirely defeated all the Greek troops landed at Scio, and that all the inhabitants have been compelled to submit.

The intelligence hitherto received states that the troops collected at *Thesclame* proceeded without delay to Scio, which they reached at the moment the insurgents were about to storm the Citadel. The Captains of the *HYDRA* and *IPSARA*, transports which had been employed by the besiegers, no sooner beheld the Turkish flotilla than they cut their cables and ran to sea—seven other vessels fell into the hands of the Turks. After the Captain

Pacha had landed his troops he employed offers of accommodation, and sent several commissioners, both Civil and Military. Cries of revolt, accompanied by a round of cannon were the only reply he obtained. A mortal combat ensued, and the insurgents lost their positions and batteries one after the other, and were pursued into the very streets. The slaughter was terrible, it is calculated that the Turks alone had five thousand men killed and wounded, by which we must suppose the loss of the other party to have been immense.

The Catholic inhabitants, who, as in all the other insurgent islands, had taken no part in the revolt, were protected both by the Governor Vehid Pacha, and by the Foreign Consuls; they received no insult.

We await with impatience further accounts of these events. It is easy to foretell the fatal influence they will have upon the fortunes of Smyrna, Scala-nuova, Samos and other contiguous parts. The fate of Scio is not only deplorable in itself, but induces the ruin of the many English, French, German and Italian Houses, established at Constantinople and Smyrna, and deeply engaged in the trade with Scio. After the action the Grand Admiral sailed for Samos, having dispatched a division of the Flotilla against Ipsara.

At the commencement of the month, great consternation was evinced at Salonica, in consequence of a certain Captain Diamanti having gathered under his banners in Thessaly some thousand men with which he marched from Tirhosa towards that town, hoping, with the additions he should obtain from the insurgents on the road to Salonica, to obtain a splendid victory. Yesterday, information reached Constantinople that Abrulobud Pacha had attacked and dispersed his forces, captured his artillery, and the greater part of his stores; several standards were carried to Constantinople, where seven of the captured chiefs were publicly beheaded.

On the 17th of this month, the Dragoman of the Porte was dismissed and exiled to Boli; his office was given to a Mussulman. This fact, unheard of in Turkey, would have occasioned much talk, but it was well known that the successor was a Greek by birth, had changed his religion in his youth, and for many years had kept a school for the instruction of young Mussulmen.

The deputies of the Boyards of Wallachia and Moldavia arrived yesterday. They were received with distinction, apartments prepared for them and a guide ordered to attend them.

The Augsburg Gazette also contains letters from Constantinople, of the same date, of which the following extracts.

"We are assured, that the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Lutzow has been crowned with success, that the Porte has promised to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia without delay, retaining for a short time provisory governments, and strictly to observe the treaties concluded with Russia. It is added that the necessary orders for retiring had been dispatched and four representatives of these provinces had an immediate audience of Haleb Effendi on their arrival. If these two points have really been established, we hope shortly to see a Russian Ambassador here and that all other difficulties will be quickly got over."

"Our hopes of peace have greatly increased within these last ten days. The Porte has changed its tone and manner and begins to waver. It is said the provinces are about to be evacuated."

A private letter from Constantinople dated April 16, states that the Reis Effendi has at length returned a written answer to the several notes of the English and Austrian Ministers, but that this answer is only a copy of the note of February 28, with certain modifications. The Porte refuse to leave Wallachia or Moldavia, until the Greek insurrection be assuaged. Notwithstanding the late defeat of the Greeks, they continue to menace Salonica. A Courier has arrived from Aleppo, May 14, bringing intelligence that the Shah of Persia with his army had marched upon Bagdad with a numerous army.

Nuremberg, May 17.—The last accounts from Russia speak of a grand council of War held at Mohilow.

We learn by letters from Trieste that the Citadel of Athens had capitulated to the Greeks. The garrison obtained permission to embark.—By the same opportunity we hear of the approaching siege of Salonica, four Greek chiefs having drawn close to the environs of this town.

It is difficult to give an idea of the agitation caused among all classes by the contradictory information which, for many months, has been promulgated by the several public journals, and the various opinions circulated in the Ministerial circles regarding the affairs of Turkey. A letter from Vienna states that the success lately obtained by the Porte at Scio has rendered the Divan still less compliant than ever.

Covent Garden.—The King honoured this Theatre, last night, (May 17) with his presence to see Mr. Colman's new Play of *The Law of Jews, and Cherry and Fair Star*.

His Majesty left his Palace in Pall-Mall at a quarter before seven o'clock, accompanied by the same attendants as when he went to Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday night, with the exception of the Lord Chamberlain, who is recovered from his indisposition. His Majesty and the Royal cavalcade arrived at Covent Garden Theatre exactly at seven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, where he was received by Captain Forbes, Mr. Willett, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. C. Kemble, and Mr. Brandon, who, in full dress, conducted his Majesty to the Royal box, which was splendidly decorated, and bills of the play and entertainment, printed on white satin, placed before his Majesty, the Duke of York, &c.

The following little circumstance illustrates the amiable and considerate character of his Majesty:—While Mr. Fawcett was lighting him up stairs, the King said, "Stop Fawcett; I want to speak to you. I have done a thing I am very sorry for. I went to Drury-lane the night of your benefit here: I must have done you an injury. Had I known it at the time, I would not have done so on any account."

His Majesty entered the Royal Box, which was fitted up with the usual splendour, at a few minutes past seven, accompanied by the Duke of York, and the officers of his suite. The audience instantly rose and received his Majesty with the most enthusiastic cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentleman, almost universally in the boxes and pit waving their hats. His Majesty acknowledged this cordial reception by repeated bows in his usually kind yet dignified manner. The curtain was immediately drawn up, when besides the whole of the vocal and dramatic company, a great crowd of ladies and gentlemen appeared on the stage, drawn up behind the performers. The National Anthem was then given, but rather defectively, from the want of a male singer to lead, Miss M. Tree and Miss Halland compensated in some measure for this defect, by singing the next verse in parts, the former taking the second. The anthem was encored. The play then proceeded. It is known that his Majesty has been through life the patron of Mr. Colman. The extent of his protection, and the warmth of his feeling, were strongly evinced by the manifest interest which he took in every scene, and almost every expression in the play. He laughed repeatedly aloud, in the heartiest manner, at the very droll observations which the author has put into the mouth of Liston. When the same performer, in his character as a tourist, observes, that after all the places he had ever seen, there was none equal to "Old England"—there was a general burst of approbation, in

which his Majesty took an active share. Immediately after it is added—"Old England, where the criminal is condemned only by process of law, and most frequently pardoned by sovereign mercy." These words had so direct and so just an application to the Sovereign who was present, that they were hailed by three distinct peals of applause, which appeared to come from the hearts of the audience. His Majesty sat unmoved, but his countenance was visibly affected by this unequivocal mode of distinguishing that attribute, which, of all others, has peculiarly endeared him to his people. The words lost none of their value in Liston's plain and honest mode of delivering them. Miss Stephens and Miss M. Tree were in charming voice. The other performers exerted their best talents. When it was concluded, there was a call for "God save the King." Two or three of the performers ran out before the curtain, and the air was commenced in such a confused and imperfect manner that there was a general cry of "Shame!"

The curtain was soon drawn up, and the company appeared prepared to obey the desire of the audience. With the exception, however, of the verse sung by Miss Stephens (which she gave in her happiest style) the anthem was badly executed. "Rule Britannia," according to established and commendable practice, followed. In this air Mr. Pyno distinguished himself, *Cherry and Fair Star*, with all its splendid scenery, excited the admiration of the Royal Visitors, and the curtain having dropped at a late hour, his Majesty withdrew, as he first entered, amid the warm acclamations of the audience. The house overflowed. The dress circle, and the two tiers immediately over it, were filled by dress parties; and in the private boxes we noticed several of the Nobility.

The Duchess of Kent, attended by Captain Conroy, and General Wetherell, was present, and sat in Prince Leopold's box.—*Courier, May 18, 1822.*

Bolton.—Bolton, the celebrated traveller, was at St. Petersburg on the 24th ultimo. A copy of his works had been presented to the Emperor, who honoured him with a present of a diamond ring.

Court of King's Bench, (May 18).—REX v. WESTMEATH.—This morning the Earl of Westmeath appeared, to receive the sentence of the Court, for sending a letter to a Gentleman named Woods, tending to provoke a challenge to fight a duel. His Lordship addressed the Court at some length, in mitigation of punishment. Mr. Justice Bayley, previously to his pronouncing the sentence, addressed the defendant in terms of strong regret at his Lordship's conduct. The sentence of the Court was, that the defendant should be imprisoned three months in the King's Bench Prison, and at the expiration of that time should enter into recognizances, in the sum of 2,000*l.* and find two sureties in the sum of 500*l.* each, to keep the peace for three years. His Lordship left the Court in the custody of the tipstaff.

We have received Frankfurt Papers to the 11th instant.—The following extract derives some interest from the late discussions in our Legislature:

Carlsruhe, May 7.—"The highly important motion of Mr. Basserman, relative to the introduction of a rigorous prohibitory system for the protection of the Agriculture and Manufactures of the Grand Duchy, of which he gave notice some time ago, was brought forward by him in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th instant.

"For a long series of years," said he, "France has persevered in its well calculated system of prohibitory duties; it never deviates from the principle of making as great a quantity of its productions as possible, go to other countries, and of receiving as little as possible from abroad. The cultivation of its soil has greatly gained by this, its manufactures become daily more extensive, and have attained the highest perfection. What it formerly received from Baden, and other neighbouring States, it now in a great degree possesses within itself. It annually adds, to the number of the import duties, and so increases those which already exist, that they nearly amount to a prohibition. Doubtless, it will soon prohibit all our productions entirely. While the pro-

ductions of our soil are at so low a price, that they scarcely repay the expense of cultivation, and yet meet with hardly any purchasers; while our manufactories are standing still, because they cannot maintain a competition with those of our neighbours; while our commerce is absolutely null, we continue to draw from France to the value of many millions, in the produce of its soil, and of its manufactures, even such as abound in our own country, or which it would easily produce if encouragement were given; and lastly, even articles which we could do without, and which custom alone has rendered necessary.' After some further remarks on the ruinous effects of such a system, in which all the profits on one side, the Hon. Deputy continued thus:—

"I therefore propose respectfully to request his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, to cause a project of a law to be presented, by which

1. The entrance of all French productions, without exception, should be absolutely prohibited, and the transit duties on those articles so augmented that they should amount to a prohibition.

2. Similar measures should be adopted towards the Prussian Provinces on the Rhine, unless Prussia abolishes its exorbitant duties on importation.

3. Similar measures should be proposed with respect to Holland and England.'

"After the Hon. Deputy had concluded, great agitation prevailed in the Chamber, the Members all arose in a body to second the motion, on which M. Reinsherd, Chancellor of State, declared in the name of Government, that it was seriously engaged with this subject; he entirely approved of the motion, and said it was highly useful and important that this subject should be discussed in the Assemblies of the German State, because the measures, taken by the Government appeared in this manner to be really national, and had a more solid basis; and, besides, such a mode of proceeding might have a great influence on foreign countries, which have also representative governments. M. Reinsherd then proposed, on account of the extreme urgency of the case (there not being a day, not an hour, to be lost), that the motion might not be adjourned, but immediately referred to a Committee, already engaged in examining another motion, a subject of a similar nature.

"This was immediately agreed to, and five other Members of the Chamber added to the Committee in question."

The Courier, May 16.—The result of last night's debate upon the subject of our Foreign Missions, was precisely what we yesterday predicted—a singular failure. Ministers had a majority of 127. We have not space for any comments, but must content ourselves with referring our readers to the speech of the Marquis of Londonderry, in which not only all the specific grounds for resisting the motion were ably urged, but the general principle most triumphantly demonstrated. The Noble Marquis made a powerful impression upon the House, and sat down amid loud and long continued cheering. The vote of last night must be considered as decisive of the fate of Mr. Warre's motion this evening, respecting the Embassy to the Swiss Cantons, for it would be absurd to protect a system in the abstract, and abandon it in detail. Besides, there cannot be two opinions as to the particular reasons which have had an influence in selecting the case of the Embassy to Switzerland. In its general merits it is identified with the whole form and character of our foreign missions, and cannot be separated from them.

The Times, May 20, 1832.—The term "loan" we now perceive to be applied very generally and very justly to the plan which Government has developed for paying the pensioners: and that word "loan," so often used during the struggles of the late desperate war, and now repeated after a seven years' peace, impresses upon us very forcibly the feeling of our present condition. The loan, then, has failed in the first instance, having been refused by the South Sea Company. We shall neither be surprised nor sorry if it fails altogether: not that we are indifferent to the country, but that we think any measure injurious to its welfare,

by which Ministers are enabled to evade or elude the pressing cry for retrenchment. The objections to the proposed scheme, as it affects the lender, are, that he can neither turn his money to immediate advantage, nor can he make a provision out of it for posterity, repayment being finished, and abruptly stopping at the end of 45 years. It is true, that at the close of that term, his representatives will have received all that their father originally lent, with no doubt, a considerable gain; but they will have received it, as the old sonnet states, "dribblet by dribblet"—year after year; so that, except they are very provident persons, living within their income, they will find themselves suddenly aground. This reasoning applies, in the first instance, to the supposition that the loan should be taken by individuals; but it applies also with almost equal force to companies or corporate bodies, the individuals composing which must be very careful of bequeathing their heirs a provision which ceases after a term of years; no one being able to ascertain in advance, whether the disposition of his successors may be of that prudent kind, which, foreseeing the future years of scarcity, hoards out of the current years of plenty. With respect to the servants of the Crown, as the financial arrangements of this year were made before the loan was proposed by them, they will at present sustain no great inconvenience from the failure of their plan; but next year, retrenchment must supply the place of the loan, if the loan does not, as they intended, succeed in taking the place of retrenchment.

The Times, May 3, 1832.—Ministers, it will be seen, were again left in a minority last night, on the subject of the two Postmasters. It appears to us to be more disgraceful them, in a moral point of view, to have attempted such an injustice as the retention of two Postmasters-General, in the present state of the country, than, in a political one, to be defeated in the attempt.

We publish such particulars as we have been able to collect of the duel which took place yesterday between the Duke of Bedford, and the head of the Buckingham family, who has also been recently raised to the same dignity as his antagonist. With the affair, indeed, as one of honour between two persons of elevated rank, and it is now proved of unflinching courage, we have nothing to do further than to state the facts; but as a political concern, the transaction may justly become the subject of political discussion, and in that light only we shall treat it. It appears that the (now) Duke of Buckingham, who had invariably voted against Ministers up to a certain period, did, with all his political dependencies and relations, at once go over to their side, and that simultaneously with this change, they also received at the hand of Ministers divers honours and lucrative situations; the Marquis of Buckingham, who had sat upon several secret committees, the reports of which were favourable to the existing projects of Ministers, and most displeasing to the British nation, being made a Duke; and his friends and nominees in the House of Commons being also well provided for at the public expense. These facts, which it is impossible to alter, and which, if both the noble Dukes had been killed in the field, would still have remained the same, were severely commented on by the Duke of Bedford, in a speech of his Grace's at the county meeting for Bedford, held on the 20th of last month. As ours was the only report that appeared of that meeting, it is gratifying to us to discover that no objection has been taken to its accuracy. Newspaper editors have not always been so well used by public speakers. It is needless to say, that the illustrious house of Russell does not consist of members of such a stamp: we, therefore, here insert from our report that part of the Duke of Bedford's speech which may be supposed to have given offence to the Duke of Buckingham:—

"He would now advert to another transaction, which he was almost ashamed to mention—he alluded to a great borough-proprietor, now a noble duke, late a noble marquis, whose services, and the services of whose adherents in Parliament, had been purchased by Government—had been purchased by conferring high offices on these adherents. It was an odious task to mention these circumstances; but he introduced them for the purpose of

asking, whether, if a reform had been effected in Parliament, such transactions could possibly happen. The noble duke's family and connections were, of course, sent back to their constituents, when they accepted of place; because, by the act of Parliament, it was provided, that when a member of the House of Commons took an office under Government, he must return to his constituents to know whether they would or would not re-elect him. But how were the individuals in question sent back? They were not sent back to the people of England they were not sent back to those who were free to choose or to reject them—no, they were sent back to the borough proprietor, to their own patron, to the person who had engaged in the corrupt traffic, who had in fact made the bargain with ministers. (*cheers*.) He would again ask, could such a circumstance possibly occur, if a reform were effected in the Commons House of Parliament? (*applause*).

These are the expressions, it may be presumed, which led (probably after some abortive attempts to obtain explanation) to the late meeting, at the bloodless issue of which we sincerely rejoice; inasmuch as the motives which induced the Grenvilles to join Ministers could in no wise be elucidated by what is called an affair of honour, whether the parties fell or survived. The noble Dukes, however, met, as described elsewhere, and fired; the one into the air, the other at the person of his rival: after which, the Duke of Buckingham, seeing that he was not exposed to the same risk as the Duke of Bedford, declared that the contest could go no further on such unequal terms. He said also, with respect to the language which had been used towards him, that "a man's public life was not worth preserving without honour;" whereupon the Duke of Bedford (is represented to have) declared, that he "meant no personal offence to the Duke of Buckingham, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motives whatever."

It is at all times difficult to draw a distinction between what may be called personal and political motives, and to separate between the man and the politician. People buy and sell seats in Parliament; and many are engaged in transactions of this nature (politically so infamous, and constitutionally so injurious to the State), whose private and personal characters are wholly above any dishonourable transaction—who discharge all the relative duties of life in an exemplary manner—and who could not bear to show themselves if they could justly be reproached with any baseness in their private capacity. We would, however, if we might at the close of so delicate an affair, advise the subordinate members of the Grenville connexion, to consider seriously the danger to which they have exposed their chieftain. His Grace has certainly gone through what, to a considerate man, must be allowed to be a very trying process; for as to the ruffians who fight without thought, we take no note of them. But still, the character of the original proceeding, on the part of the whole body, remains unaltered. It rests with them to give it that favourable effect or turn, which it is in vain to expect from bullets and gunpowder. Could the blood of the Duke of Buckingham, for example, if he had unluckily fallen in the late encounter, have washed away the foul stain which attaches to a member of his family, on account of his seizing four thousand pounds annually of the public money, under pretence of serving on an embassy to the poor cantons of Switzerland?

We seize with avidity, however, this particular moment for correcting a very general notion with respect to the supposed contradictions of another member of his Grace's family. Indeed, we are at all times as anxious as possible to defend those who are unjustly assailed, and to put them right with the country; for the happier that state must be, in which there is the greatest quantity of public integrity and honour. The present Mr. Charles Wynn, therefore, must not be confounded with another Mr. Wynn, who in the year 1816 made a very excellent speech in support of Mr. Tierney's motion for reducing the Secretaries of State. The present Mr. Wynn is President of the Board of Control—he has recently accepted that lucrative office: but the other Mr. Wynn—the eighteen hundred and sixteen Mr. Wynn—declared that there was not employment enough for one man, as President of the Board of Control. He had been Under-Secretary of State (he said) in the Home Department. There he found "that the superintendence of the volunteers and militia

was intrusted to one Under-Secretary, and the superintendence of police and aliens to another. But the business of militia and volunteers being now almost taken away; and that of the aliens greatly diminished, it was his opinion that the business of the colonies might, as had been the case in the memory of most of them, be transferred to the Home Department." And, in another part of his speech, he said, "he could see no reason why the business of the Secretary of State for the Colonies should not be divided between the Board of Control and the Home Department."—(*Hansard's Debates*, for 1816.) Had the Mr. Wynn therefore, who said this been alive now, he never could be capable of making that a substantive office in his own person, the functions of which he had declared to be insufficient for one man; and to which, therefore, ought, in his opinion, to be added a moiety of the duties of another office; so that the other moiety being cast upon a third half-employed department, the nation might be relieved of the needless burden of one Secretary of State's office. That Mr. Wynn, we say—a Mr. Wynn holding such an opinion,—and what is more, professing it in public,—could never have been the man to exhibit himself with equal publicity as President of the Board of Control, without any addition to its functions, the three Secretaries of State still existing. We have a pleasure, we repeat, in settling this matter right, that the nation may not think so ill of public persons—may not conceive them to be sordid and rapacious, as would be the case if the person who held those opinions in 1816 had been the same as he who now holds the place of President of the Board of Control.

Yet, notwithstanding the error which may have obtained with respect to this one member of the family, still do we assest that there are changes and contradictions sufficient in the whole of the party, to induce a suspicion of their motives; and can such contradictions, we ask, be rendered consistent by challenges and duels? No. The Grenvilles may indeed set themselves right with the nation, they may prove their political integrity and disinterestedness, but it must not be by fighting. It must be by acting as they did before they were subjected to the charge of venality. Let them return to their former opinions, to the desertion of which there is every appearance they were seduced by the promise or assurance of gain. Let them dissolve a connexion, which being formed simultaneously with the acquisition of improper wealth and unmerited honours, there is every reason to suppose would never have been cemented but by means of that wealth and those honours. To destroy those who reproach you with your conduct, or fearlessly to expose yourself to be destroyed by them, is no way of altering that which was the subject of reproach.

We may observe, that these remarks are wholly founded upon the statement of the proceedings published last night in the evening papers. They use the word "authorized," but we still do not hold ourselves answerable for the accuracy of their account.

Intelligence of an important character, as regards the Turkish question, arrived yesterday from Vienna. It was brought by an extraordinary courier, the advices being of the very recent date of the 24th ult. We learn that an official communication has been made from St. Petersburg to the Court of Vienna, indicating on the part of the Emperor the most pacific sentiments, and a perfect acquiescence in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating Powers, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. The exact nature of the arrangements suggested has not transpired; but we are assured, that the message from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was in a tone so conciliatory (at a period too, when perhaps contrary sentiments were anticipated), that messengers were immediately despatched by the Austrian Government to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different Courts of Europe which have taken an interest in the negotiations. There is little doubt that a congress—the expedient so often adopted for settling the affairs of Europe—is to be resorted to on this occasion, and that the period of its assembling is not far distant. As the scene of its deliberations is to be some city of Italy, it is to be hoped that an amelioration of the fate of the unhappy Neapolitans, equally with a dictation of the terms on which Turkey is to continue a European Power, will form a part of them.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1822.

Mr. Gooch presented two petitions from certain owners and occupiers of land in Sussex, complaining of distress, and praying for relief.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord Londonderry moved that the Report on the Agricultural Distress be received.—Colonel Davies said, it was not his intention to oppose the Resolutions of the noble Marquis (Londonderry); on the contrary, he meant to support them as far as they went, as he conceived them better than the present law. His intention was to propose a reduction of taxation to the amount of 3,200,000*l.* which he considered might be safely done, without injury to the public creditor, or infringing on the Sinking Fund. The hon. member then moved resolutions, That any tax which, by being unequally distributed, acts as a bounty to one part of the kingdom, and to the prejudice of another, is in its nature unjust, and ought to be discontinued: That the whole of the Excise duty on salt and three-fourths of the duties on soap, candles, and hides, in Great Britain, be repealed: That the taxes on windows and leather, in Ireland, be repealed.—The Speaker having suggested that it was informal to move the resolutions on bringing up the Report, Col. Davies withdrew them.—Sir J. Sebright, after a few remarks in opposition to the resolutions just withdrawn, said the noble Marquis (Londonderry) had never professed by his resolutions to give any immediate relief to agriculture, but those resolutions were well calculated to effect the purpose for which they were intended. He had his all at stake in the agriculture of the country, and he returned the noble Marquis his thanks for what he had done. In his judgment, the resolutions of the noble Marquis were an improvement on the existing corn laws (*hear*).—Mr. Western was firmly persuaded that those resolutions would neither directly nor indirectly contribute to the welfare of agriculture; they would even add to the load of distress which already burdened the farmer. The price of grain was made to appear higher abroad than it really was; and the noble Marquis had in consequence felt warranted in proposing a duty proportionably lower. He had been put in possession of information from Hamburg, shewing the extremity of distress there, and consequently low price of produce. Wheat was selling at from 26*s.* to 31*s.* per quarter: Rye, 13*s.* to 14*s.*; Barley, 8*s.* to 9*s.*; Oats, 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* It was not to be forgotten, also, that freights from Hamburg to London were not dearer than from some parts of the coast of Essex. So great was the suffering at Hamburg, that the Danish Government had been obliged to take 700,000 quarters of wheat in payment for taxes, and that quantity would of course be converted into money at almost any sacrifice. The reduction of the import price from 80*s.* to 70*s.* had spread dismay in all quarters, both through Ireland and England.—Mr. J. Smith was anxious that taxes should be remitted to the fullest extent that could be allowed, without infringing public credit; but an immense reduction could not be effected without a sacrifice of national faith. The moment they violated public credit, that moment misery and discord would overwhelm the country, and the sun of England must set for ever (*hear, hear*).—Mr. D. Browne thought the resolutions would not benefit the agricultural interest.—Sir W. W. Wynn approved of them.—Mr. Phillips said the hon. member for Essex seemed to overlook the fact, that the present prices on the Continent were almost as much a deviation from the ordinary state of things as the prices here. He agreed with the resolutions of Mr. Ricardo.—Mr. Sykes and Mr. Hume thought a reduction of taxation would be the best relief.—Mr. Attwood contended that the whole of the resolutions proposed by the noble Marquis were founded on fallacious views of the subject, and he earnestly exhorted the house not to agree to them (*hear, hear*). If it was determined to adhere to the present standard of value, he would say that the country was not on the eve, but in the midst of a great and extensive change, which would effect not merely the agricultural, but all great commercial and political interests.

The Marquis of Londonderry said the duty of 17*s.* with the addition of 10*s.* for charges previous to importation, upon an article which was not worth more than 50*s.* in our own market, was obviously sufficient protection to the agriculture of the country. The hon. member for Essex had complained of a breach of faith to the farmer, in receding from the import price of 30*s.* but he (Lord L.) maintained that 70*s.* in the present state of the currency was a higher protecting duty than 80*s.* at the period of passing the Corn Bill.—After a few remarks from Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Denison, Mr. Brougham, and Sir R. Wilson, the house divided—For the resolution, 153; against it, 22—Majority, 131.

The resolutions of Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Huskisson were then proposed, and negatived; after which those of Lord Londonderry were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be brought in.

In answer to a question from Mr. Spring Rice, the Marquis of Londonderry said that the Government intended to make the most econo-

mical arrangements with respect to the post office in Ireland, and to reduce one of the Postmasters General there.—Mr. Home asked if any alteration was intended in the post office in Edinburgh.—The Marquis of Londonderry replied, "Not at present."—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1822.

Mr. Byng presented a petition from certain freeholders of Middlesex, praying for a revision of the laws for regulating the office of Treasurer of that county.

LICENCING SYSTEM.

Mr. H. G. Bennet called the attention of the House to the evils of the present mode of licensing public houses. Under the present system, an individual who solicited a licence, was obliged to give in a certificate of character from the place to which he was going. He (Mr. B.) would provide that the certificate should be signed by some individual living in the parish in which the publican had last resided, and that it should state particularly who he was, and what business he had formerly pursued. Under the present law, a publican was required to enter into recognizances for his proper behaviour; but this was merely a matter of form, no real securities being ever given. His Bill would provide that substantial securities should be given. It was an evil of the existing system that it presented no intermediate degrees of punishment for the improper conduct of publicans, between the absolute ruin by the deprivation of licences and the infliction of slight fines. He proposed to remedy this, by giving magistrates the power to proportion the fines to the offences; and, in an instance of very gross misconduct, to send the case before a Jury. If the Jury should return a verdict against the offender, the magistrates would then estreat his recognizances, shut up his house, and declare him incapable of again opening a public-house. By the provision of his bill, it would be required that a magistrate who abrogated or refused to grant a licence, should state his reasons for his conduct. To the disgrace of the legislature, and still more of the magistracy, the majority of the public-houses, throughout the country, were in the hands of brewers, who drenched the people with their bad beer, or compelled them to take to spirits as a substitute. The only remedy which he saw for the evil was, to increase the facility of obtaining licences for public houses; and the plan which he should suggest for that purpose was this: he would enable every man holding a house of 20*l.* a year to demand, as a right (upon entering into fit securities), the power of opening a public-house; leaving power to the Magistrates, on the next licensing day, to shut up the house if they saw reason to do so. The hon. Member concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the present mode of licensing public houses.—Mr. Calvert professed himself ready to give every assistance to the hon. Member for Shrewsbury, although he doubted that his plan would be open to objection. He thought that some strict regulation as to measure would be beneficial.—Mr. Colborne suggested the propriety of granting licences to sell table beer only. An excellent beer, he understood, could be brewed for two pence halfpenny a quart; but the law restricted table beer at present to three halfpence.—Mr. Grenfell and Mr. F. Palmer thought the house was indebted to the exertions of Mr. Bennet; and leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Warre postponed his motion upon the embassy to the Swiss Cantons until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1822.

Mr. Jervoise presented a petition from certain tanners in the county of Southampton, praying for the repeal of the leather tax.—A similar petition was presented from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. Beaumont postponed his motion relative to the repeal of the leather-tax till the 6th of June.

TITHE UPON POTATOES.

Mr. Synge Cooper presented a petition from the High Sheriff, Magistrates, and landed proprietors of Sligo, complaining of a claim recently set up within their county to tithe upon potatoes, no such claim having ever before been asserted in that quarter of Ireland. The hon. member spoke to the consequences which were likely to arise out of the present ill-advised and oppressive claim. He believed that a very great portion of the disturbances now existing in Ireland might be traced to the imposition of a tithe upon potatoes.—Mr. Goulburn defended the conduct of the Clergy, observing that the present state of Ireland rendered it difficult to get tithes at all.—Sir J. Newport looked upon the potato tithe as a dreadful scourge, and he firmly believed that those who attempted to enforce it, would have to combat tumult and insurrection beyond any thing which even their imagination could suggest.—Several Members spoke to the severity of the tithe system in Ireland, and the necessity of submitting the question to the consideration of Parliament.—Mr. Plunkett expressed a hope that at no distant period some measures might be devised to remedy many of the evils complained of on this subject. He thought much of the evil arose

from the heavy exaction of rent, and not of tithes (*hear, hear.*)—Mr. Dawson and Mr. R. Martin followed to the same effect.—Sir Henry Parnell and Colonel Butler defended the Irish landlords from the imputations which had been cast upon them. Many of them (they observed) did not get a shilling rent.—Mr. Curteis said, that if a relaxation in tithes were adopted in Ireland, he must put in the claim of the people of England for an extension of the same indulgence: they wanted it as much, and he could positively speak of the county of Sussex (*hear*).—Mr. Grattan and Mr. Hutchinson deprecated the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member for Sussex (Mr. Curteis), that there was any similarity as to the question of tithes between England and Ireland.—The petition was laid on the table.

LICENSING MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Huskisson presented a petition from certain subscribed Magistrates acting for the parish of St. James, Westminster, against the Licensed Victualler's Bill.—Mr. Brongham rose for the purpose of saying a few words about the improper practices of Magistrates in many parts of the country, in respect to refusing licences to victuallers. He should not mention any names, or in any other way indicate the parties; but it would be sufficient to say, that a letter had been put into his hands, which contained a passage, to this effect:—"When a person in this county applies for a licence, he is strictly questioned whether any and what newspaper he takes. And he is informed, that if he takes in the — (a particular newspaper, said Mr. B., which he knew to be hostile to the conduct of his majesty's government), his licence will not be renewed." Now he (Mr. B.) very well knew that the same sort of thing took place in counties farther to the North than that from whence the letter was dated, and which was a midland county (*hear, hear.*) If, after this notice, he should find that such a system was continued to be observed, in the two or three counties to which he was alluding, he should certainly bring the matter under the consideration of parliament.—The petition was laid on the table.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Mr. LENNARD called the attention of the house, to a motion of which he had a short time ago given notice, viz. to propose the adoption of a resolution, "that it was fit to appoint a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the expenses of the third class of the Civil List." He could not refrain from expressing his regret that the retrenchment which had been adopted by his majesty's ministers had not been pushed to a greater extent (*hear*); for he conceived that it might have been much more extensive, without at all diminishing the proper dignity, or, as it was now the fashion to term it, "the influence" of the crown. The hon. gentleman contrasted the expenses of ambassadors in 1792, with the same expense in 1822. Without improving our rank or consideration in Europe, there had been a total increase of 150,000*l.* a year. On the expenses of ambassadors' salaries alone, there was an increase of 60,000*l.* It was singular enough that the English ambassador in the United States received 6000*l.* a year, being 500*l.* more than the President, the supreme Magistrate, received from the Americans. The hon. gentleman then reviewed the expenses of our Envoys at the different foreign Courts, and concluded by moving for a Committee to investigate the subject.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY hoped that the House would consider that as long as the country possessed a Monarchical Government, it would be highly improper that the Executive Government should be conducted by a Committee up stairs (*cheers from the Opposition benches.*) He must protest against disclosing the whole of our foreign policy to a Committee up stairs, and having a Secretary of State to attend them. If such a proposition were consented to this year, next year probably we should hear a motion made for the appointment of a Committee of Public Safety (*cheers from both sides of the house.*) He could calculate on nothing short of that when the Government of this country was contrasted with that of the United States. But he must protest against the policy of forming those comparisons, which seemed to evince a disposition to prepare the public mind for the reception of similar doctrines (*cheers from the Opposition.*) The salaries of foreign Ministers had undergone no alteration from the reign of Queen Anne to the year 1804. In 1815, a Committee was appointed to form some scale of salaries. The salaries of the foreign Ministers amounted at that time to 152,000*l.* at present it was only 135,000*l.* By the late arrangement ten per cent. was now reduced from the salaries of foreign ministers, and a saving was made on the estimate of 1815 of about 30,000*l.* His lordship then entered into statements to shew the necessity of upholding the character of the nation at foreign courts. The salary of Mr. Wynn, as ambassador to the Swiss Cantons, was, he said, the same as had been allowed to his predecessor, Mr. S. Canning—namely, 2,000*l.*; but from which was to be deducted a pension now enjoyed by Mr. W. of 1,500*l.*, and the 20 per cent. lately reduced. Referring to the great expenses incurred by our embassies, the noble marquis stated, that Lord Clancarty had never spent less than 13,000*l.* per annum at

Petersburgh; that Lord Catchcart had spent there also, from his private fortune, a sum equal to two thousand pounds per annum for his life, and the house he rented was 1500*l.* a year. He could also state, upon the authority of Sir H. Wellesley, that he had spent 7000*l.* more than the salaries allowed him, during the seven years he acted as ambassador at the Court of Spain. The same had been done by Sir W. A'Court, at Naples, and by his own brother (Lord Stewart), at Vienna. If the house agreed to the motion, and were to appoint a committee to take into its hands the detailed service of those funds which were usually intrusted to the care of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, he should feel himself degraded for ever if he submitted for a moment to continue in office under such a system (*loud cheering from the Opposition, re-echoed by the Ministerial benches.*) He should put a direct and positive negative upon this motion, because he was convinced that if it were carried, it would be subversive of every thing that was great and glorious in the Constitution (*great cheering.*)

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said the motion, according to the noble Marquis, was a motion subversive of all the glorious privileges ensured to us by the Constitution. When such language was used to the House of Commons, it was not unworthy its consideration to reflect upon the state to which it was reduced. To what state, then, was the House of Commons, once the master both of Kings and Ministers, reduced at present? It was reduced to such a point that was obliged to regulate its votes by the pleasure of the Ministers; in other words, it was reduced so low in spirit, that it dared not to come to any vote that would give so much displeasure to Ministers as to cause them to resign (*cheers*) He wished to call the earnest attention of Parliament to this shameful, this dangerous state of things. They had that night heard what had been often styled the *ultimatum* of Ministers; they had heard them introduce into the debate a threat of resignation, which had been so often made, that it now created no alarm among their warmest adherents;—which, from its constant repetition, had become a subject of ridicule to all parties in that House, and which was now so well understood throughout the country, that it was laughed and jeered at, even by the lowest politicians, in the lowest clubs in the metropolis (*cheers*). It was a deep game that Ministers were now playing—it was a great stake for which they were now throwing. He could not bring himself to think that the House of Commons would endure a repetition of the threats that had been used that evening. It was a card that could not be often played, and he was certain that it would not have been played that evening had the Ministers been able to lay down any other (*cheers*) He would, therefore, in the name of the ancient fame of that House, in the recollection of its many great and illustrious services to the country and to the world, in the hope of cementing the body of the nation to it in that confidence which at present it did enjoy—he would, by all these associations, conjure the honourable gentlemen to recollect the disgrace which they would entail upon themselves, if, by their vote of that night, they preferred the pleasure of Ministers to the gratifications of conscience, and thought it better to bear their yoke than alleviate in the slightest degree the burdens of their fellow countrymen. Could they be regardless of the character with which they would return to their constituents, in case they voted that evening with Ministers? The very being of the House of Commons, as an independent body, appeared in jeopardy—its existence, to all useful purposes, was in danger from the threats of the noble Marquis, which, though they had excited no fear formerly, could not be heard at present without exciting the warmest indignation in the breast of every man who loved the freedom and cherished the institutions of England and Englishmen (*cheers*). He should not have been induced at all to address the House, but for the extraordinary doctrines of the noble Lord, both with regard to our foreign and domestic policy. A most singular moment, too, had been chosen for the avowal of such doctrines—a moment when the people were besieging their doors, and when their table was loaded with petitions, imploring that House to relieve their present distresses, and to save them from impending ruin. He would maintain that it was a duty of the House of Commons to act in a republican spirit; and he was not afraid either to set his constitutional doctrine against that of the noble Marquis, or to compare his zeal and respect for monarchy, with that so anxiously professed on the other side. In spite of the regal contempt evinced by the noble Marquis for the United States of America, she was day by day spreading her pacific conquests, and blessing with her rule a wider extent of territory than absolute monarchy ever cursed (*hear, hear.*) The learned gentleman concluded an eloquent speech, by contending that it was the duty of Parliament to be as frugal, under the present circumstances as possible, or as the example of America could induce us to be.

Mr. F. ROBINSON opposed the motion. When a Ministry was told day after day that they had already lost, and deserved to lose, the public confidence, it seemed to him most extraordinary that it should be deemed unconstitutional in them to signify that if they were so, they must withdraw their services (*hear, hear.*) This was the substance of his noble Friend's intimation, and he (Mr. Robinson) thought it far more constitutional than the doctrine by which it was condemned.

Mr. CREVEY observed, it had been said that no case was made out to justify a motion of this nature, although whilst distress prevailed all over England, and a famine was raging in Ireland, Lord Stewart and Lord Burghersh were residing in London, with the salaries and appointments of foreign ministers.

Mr. TIERNEY pointed out various charges in foreign missions which required reduction; and particularly alluded to the embassy of Mr. Wynn to the Swiss Cantons. His own firm opinion was, that without any very close pruning of salaries or fees, fifty thousand pounds a year might be saved to the country by the inquiries of a committee. He (Mr. Tierney) had no fears at all about the resignation of ministers, and the country gentleman need by no means to be alarmed on that account (*hear*). It would indeed be a surprise to hear that my Lord Londonderry resigned; that Lord Liverpool has retired from office; and he could not imagine any thing more undescribably comical than the Chancellor's face after a resignation (*hear, hear, and laughter*). When he considered the character of the present motion, and the necessities of the people calling loudly for reduction, he trusted he should be in a majority on the present as well as on the occasions of the two Lords of the Admiralty and one of the Postmasters General. If not, then he would say that the Marquis of Salisbury was an injured man (*hear, hear*). It would seem as if Ministers said, "Send off the noble Lord, if you please, but touch the Swiss embassy, disturb Mr. Wynn in his new appointment, and then out we must go, as he is one of our very particular friends, and we cannot stay after him" (*cheers and laughter*).

Mr. C. W. Wynn made a few observations against the motion, and Mr. Lennard replied.—The house then divided.—For the motion, 147; against it 274.—Majority 127.

The report on the Catholic Peers' Bill was received, the amendments in the Committee agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1822.

Several petitions were presented against the Leather-tax, and for a revision of the Criminal Code.—Sir C. Cole presented a petition from the Sheriff and Grand Jury of Glamorgan praying that the present mode of Welch judicature might be abolished, and Wales put on the same footing as to circuits with the counties of England.

LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr G. BENNET brought in a Bill for better regulating the mode of granting licenses to public house. The Bill provides, that in all cases a license shall be granted when the applying party shall pay 15l. rent, and have complied with other regulations. Read a first time: second reading fixed for Monday next.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Er. R. MARTIN presented a petition from seventy individuals of Camberwell, praying the House to make measures to prevent cruelty to animals. That the most barbarous cruelties were exercised towards the unoffending and helpless brute creation, was a melancholy fact. Within the bosom of the Metropolis, there was a place where inhumanity was systematized, and where animals were kept, whose courage led them to tear each other to pieces, for the savage amusement of the spectators. The place to which he alluded was "the Westminster Pit," an exhibition of the most disgusting objects in nature, and a place of resort to all the rascally low and vile portion of the metropolis. The proprietor was possessed of a monkey, called Jacko Macko, and which was said to be able to beat any dog whatever. A bill of this notable establishment stated, that on a given day Jacko Macko would fight a white bitch belonging to Cribb, of the name of Puss. Jacko had conquered in thirteen battles; but Puss had double his weight. These brave animals were turned against each other for the savage amusement of the spectators. The battle lasted full half an hour, and it terminated in the destruction of both. The dog tore away the whole under jaw of the monkey, and the monkey literally tore out the wind pipe of the dog. They lingered for a couple of hours, and then they died. Now he did conceive that a more savage spectacle could not be exhibited, than this turning of two brave animals against each other. Surely that exhibition never could be an amusement, which was but a series of barbarous and inhuman scenes. He would be the last man in the world to interfere with the amusements of the people, but the persons who frequented this place were of the lowest and worst description. He had gone himself to ascertain the truth of these circumstances, and he hoped that those Gentlemen who were bringing in a Bill for regulating the Police of the Metropolis, would insert some provision to reach such places as this.—Mr. Lockhart supported the petition.—Mr. H. Gurney denied that the spectators were confined to the lower orders, and inquired of the Hon. Gent. if he had not seen amongst the spectators some Members of Parliament?—Mr. Martin said he went to the place when it was not open to the public. The petition was laid on the table.

The Seditious Meetings' Amendment bill was read a third time and passed.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. CURTIES, in presenting a petition from Maresfield, said, that the landed interest had been ill-used by both sides of the house. Ministers had sacrificed them to what they called political economy, and the Opposition to popularity, by raising a cry of cheap bread.—The petition was laid on the table.

ABSENTEES.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from Bath, describing the evils which resulted from so many persons going to reside and spend their money in foreign countries. Not fewer than 10,000 British families were stated to be now living on the Continent, where, on a moderate calculation, they spend 18,000,000l. per annum, and it was prayed that a tax be laid on such absentees. He (Sir T. Lethbridge) knew that the rate of exchange afforded a bonus to persons who went abroad; but speaking for himself, as a private individual, he would rather remain in England upon 50l. a year than decline his share of the public burdens. (*hear, hear*.) The hon. Baronet then reverted to the state of agriculture, and said, he must again remind the Government, that day after day, and week after week, were passing away, and nothing had yet been done to relieve the pressure of agricultural distress. If nothing could be done—if nothing was meant to be done, let the government manfully avow the fact; but till he heard such a confession from Ministers, he could not imagine that the fact was so. If the whole system upon which we had proceeded in regard to the interests of agriculture were not speedily altered, he should tremble for the event.

Mr. RICARDO, in the first place, wished to set the hon. Baronet right as to the exchange between France and England (*a laugh*). The exchange was now at par, and it was almost impossible that it should not be at par, because we possessed a metallic currency. Where a metallic currency was circulated the exchange could not vary more than from about one-half to one per cent. Then as to the prayer of the petition, he (Mr. R.) should be extremely sorry to see it granted. It would be productive of a great evil; for, if it were to be conceded, it would have the effect of ultimately taking the whole capital of the country abroad. The hon. Baronet was (very inconsistently) for high duties on corn, which would raise the necessities of life, and send people of small fortunes out of the kingdom. Of all the evils complained of, he (Mr. Ricardo) was still disposed to think the corn laws the worst, as they bore, directly or indirectly, the heaviest upon us. He conceived, that were the corn laws once got rid of, and our general policy in these subjects thoroughly revised, this would be the cheapest country in the world (*hear*); and that, instead of our complaining that capital was withdrawn from us, we should find that capital would come hither from all parts of the civilized world. Indeed, such a result must be certain, if we could once reduce the National Debt (*hear*) a reduction, which, although by many considered to be impracticable, he considered by no means to be so (*hear*). That great debt might be reduced by a fair and proportionate contribution of all sorts of property—he meant, that by the united contribution of the mercantile, the landed, and, he would add, the funded interest, the National Debt might be certainly got rid of (*hear, hear*). If the Government would pursue a right course of policy as to the corn laws, England would rise to a state of prosperity, in regard to population and riches, of which, perhaps, the imaginations of hon. Gentlemen could at present form no idea (*hear*).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER spoke against the motion. He had ascertained that the revenue did not sustain a loss of 5000l. per annum by absentees. Many went abroad for retrenchment, and to arrange their disordered affairs. This country, also, was, to a certain degree, a more expensive place of residence than many others; and the ordinary prices of the necessities of life had been greatly enhanced by the late war. But, when the prices of this country became equalized with those of the Continent, the temptation to reside abroad would undoubtedly cease.—Mr. N. Gurney and Mr. W. Smith adverted to the inequality of the laws, by which the rich man might go abroad for amusement or pleasure; whilst the poor man was not allowed to emigrate for subsistence; this ought to be altered.—Sir I. Coffin; I must say, in justice to the profession to which I belong, that there is not a British naval officer residing abroad, who has not been sent there by his poverty—not by his inclination (*hear*). The petition was laid on the table.

EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND.

Mr. WARRE brought forward his motion on this subject, and argued on the same principles as advanced by Mr. Lennard on the previous evening, that the expenses of our embassies required reduction, and that instead of the sum of 3900l. to be paid to Mr. Wynn, that paid to Lord Fitzgerald in 1793, namely 1070l. was quite sufficient. He concluded by moving a resolution to that effect. The Marquis of Londonderry repeated his reasons for opposing the motion. Lord Northby supported it.—The House then divided: For the resolution, 141; against it, 247.—Majority, 106.

Mr. Goulburn obtained leave to bring in a bill for placing at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a sum of money, to be laid out in the employment of the poor in the distressed districts of that country.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1832.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. Goulburn, the Employment of the Irish Poor Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read in committee on Monday next.

IRISH LINEN TRADE.

Sir GEORGE HILL rose to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the laws which regulated the linen trade of Ireland, and to report thereon. He remarked that nothing was of more importance to the sister kingdom than her linen trade, and more particularly in the provinces of Ulster, where it was carried on to a great extent. The object of his Committee was to simplify the numerous and complicated acts of parliament which had been passed at different periods respecting this trade. Many difficulties arose respecting the officers, who were, as the law stood, to superintend the different markets in Ireland, and the applications which were made on the subject from the counties of Down, Aramagh, Londonderry, and Antrim, varied considerably in their nature, and it would be the business of the Committee to investigate the several statements, and then consider under what regulations these officers should be appointed. It was his anxious wish to see the linen trade of Ireland extend and increase its branches; wherever its industry existed, the moral and religious habits of the people were always remarkable; and it was gratifying to know, that the part of the county of Cork, in which a linen manufactory was in some degree established, was comparatively free from disturbance during the late unfortunate spirit which broke out in that part of the country. He had no hesitation in saying that his part of the country (Ulster) would have largely partaken of the heavy distress which oppressed so large a part of Ireland, were it not for the success with which the linen trade was there conducted and which enabled the tenants to pay their rents.

Mr. DENNIS BROWNE entirely concurred in what had fallen from the right hon. Gentleman on the value of the linen trade, and which fortunately enabled those where it was established to work *pro aris et focis*. He was aware that a coarse narrow kind of linen was made in the county of Cork, but the right hon. Gent. had forgot to mention, that in the county of Mayo the greatest linen manufactory in Ireland was established. He hoped that the attention of the Committee would be directed generally for the benefit of the whole linen trade in Ireland, and not for any partial purpose.

Mr. SPRING RICE also spoke in favour of the Irish linen trade; and said that whatever measure was calculated to improve it, must confer a great national benefit. But what he principally rose for, was to suggest to the right hon. Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Goulburn), the propriety of encouraging the growth of flax, and thereby opening a source of employment to the people, in the preparation of that article for the linen trade. This was a very favourable moment for giving effect to the Report of the Commissioners upon that subject, and he hoped the right hon. Secretary would direct his best attention to the matter.

The Committee was then appointed,

IRISH BUTTER.

Mr. CANNING presented a petition from certain merchants and others in Liverpool, praying for duties on foreign butter, to protect the home article, and improve the agricultural interests of the country.—The petition was referred to the Agricultural Committee.

VAGRANT LAWS.

On the motion of Mr. Chetwynd, the Report of the Vagrant Laws' Amendment Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

IRISH SPIRITS.

Mr. LUSHINGTON moved the third reading of the Malt Duties Repeal Bill.

Sir GEORGE HILL begged the attention of the right hon. gentleman to an important disadvantage which this bill would inflict upon the Irish distiller, and he was persuaded that when the bill was found to have such an operation, it would be altered. He could assure the right hon. gentleman, that he was about to injure the Irish distillers. The object of this bill was to decrease the duty on malt to the amount of sixpence on the gallon of spirits: that amount would, in fact, be abolished by this bill. According to the system of warehousing and bonding in Ireland, whenever the distiller exported spirits abroad, he was entitled to the drawback of 6d. per gallon which he had already paid for duty. The benefit of such a drawback was now taken away by this bill: but then it was said an equivalent was given for it by a

reduction of the countervailing duty to the same amount; that is, that the countervailing duty, which the Irish distiller had to pay in England, was to be reduced from 11s. to 10s. 6d. The English distiller had, however, this advantage,—that instead of paying 6d. a gallon malt duty, as the Irish manufacturer had paid, he was only charged 4½d. by the late reduction; so that between that amount and the 6d. the Irish distiller was injured in comparison with the English manufacturer. They certainly had a right to be placed upon a par, according to every principle of fairness and justice. The difference, small as it appeared, affected the Irish distiller at the rate of 20s. a puncheon, and would amount to no less a sum than 10,000l. upon the present stock on hand. It went at once to put the Irish manufacturer upon unfair terms, in competition with the English one. He knew it might be said, that, formerly, when the additional tax was laid on, the stock on hand was exempted; but whatever advantage might have accrued to the Irish distiller on that account, he lost by the operation of the increased countervailing duties, which he met on entering the English market. In fact, the Irish distiller had uniformly to complain of the severe operation of the English Excise regulations, which in effect, directly contravened the articles of union. At this very moment, the spirit of trade Ireland was suspended, owing to a very harsh excise regulation, which required the Irish manufacture to be reduced and weakened, so as in fact to lose its strength and flavour, before it was permitted out of the docks. It now became a question of law, about to be argued in the English Court of Exchequer, whether the Irish manufacture was to be vendible in its original state, in the British market. The solemn compact, which was to govern the trade between the two countries, was by the operation of this excise regulation, at this moment suspended, and the benefit intended to be secured, and which the legislature had in fact provided for the Irish trader, was, on the present occasion, most unjustifiably abrogated. The Irish Parliament never could have dreamt at the Union, that they were legislators not for an Irish, but a British manufacture, for such the spirits of that country became, when the Excise insisted upon adulterating it with Thames water, before its sale in the English market. Nothing was more unfair, both in principle and spirit, than the manner in which the Irish distiller had been throughout treated; he did not, in fact, know at this moment whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to permit the large or the small stills to work, and this want of information was a great source of inconvenience to the Irish distiller, for he did not know how to act. He understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made some promises to the Irish distiller, for which he knew the latter was grateful; but he entreated that a more liberal spirit would be pursued towards the trade of Ireland. The House must know, that except the linen trade, this spirit manufacture was the only one sustained in Ireland—it was materially connected with the interests of agriculture, and a very large revenue was derived from it alone. If it were contended, that the quality of the Irish spirits could be altered by the English Excise, the same might be done with their butter, or with any with other commodity—it was a glaring inconvenience (hear).

Mr. LUSHINGTON assured the hon. Member, that his right honorable friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was most anxious to act with kindness and indulgence towards the Irish distillers, and that when the measure was perfected he would see no inequality in its operation, both the Irish and the English distillers would stand precisely the same footing. If the measure should hereafter be found to work any injustice, he could assure the hon. Member who had taken so active an interest in the subject, that the matter should be attended to (hear).

Sir GEORGE HILL said, that the case was simply this—the expence per gallon malt duty was reciprocally repealed for both countries, and fourpence halfpenny was to be the drawback on export from either country. The hon. Member (Mr. Hutchinson) had been repeatedly with him urging the case of the Irish distillers, and he could assure him that no inequality of operation would result from this arrangement.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ILCHESTER GAOL.

Mr. DAWSON presented the Report of the Commission on the situation of Ilchester Gaol, which was laid on the table.

On the motion of Mr. Hunter Blair, accounts were ordered of the quantity of British and foreign spirits consumed within the Kingdom, and the same accounts of the quantity exported from it during the last year.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

On the motion of Mr. Dawson, an address was ordered to his Majesty for certain extracts from the correspondence of Sir Thomas Maitland with the Colonial Department.

Mr. Lushington gave notice that on Monday he would move for a Committee on the duties upon the importation of certain articles into the British colonies of North America and the West Indies.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned until Monday next.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Public Meeting.

We trust it is only necessary to call the attention of the Public to the Meeting that is advertised for this day, to ensure a full attendance, and a cordial co-operation of all parties in the benevolent purpose it is intended to accomplish. It cannot be too often or too strongly impressed on the minds of all, that it is not the amount of each separate Donation which is of so much consequence as the number of Donors;—in order that those who may be disposed to contribute according to their means may not be deterred by the idea that small sums will be unacceptable. A single Rupee would be sufficient to maintain an Irish Peasant's family for a day, and even that would be a deed of which no man need be ashamed. To support a distressed family for a week or a month, therefore, is in the power of most Englishmen here; and if the co-operation be general, a very considerable sum may be raised even from small Donations—and form an amount which will afford seasonable relief to thousands, when the immediate aid received from nearer sources shall have been exhausted.

We have great pleasure in stating that under the liberal patronage and example of Major General Hardwicke, a Subscription has been actively entered into by the Officers of the Honorable Company's Artillery at Dum-Dum;—and that even the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Corps have also lent their willing aid to this benevolent work. From these joint sources about Two Thousand Rupees have been collected, altho' the greatest number of the persons subscribing have necessarily confined themselves to very small sums, from the inadequacy of their means, to afford large ones. It is a striking proof of what we are so desirous of impressing on the minds of all, namely, that the number of Contributors is of more importance than the individual amount given by each; and for this reason we desire and hope to see a full Meeting to-day, and to have Contributions flowing in from all quarters of India in which the tale of Irish Distress may be known, as soon as this Appeal to British generosity may reach them.

Distress in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

In reading over the passing events of the present time in the different News Papers, nothing can arrest the mind more forcibly than the accounts therein described of the Famine which is now existing in Ireland, and the miserable condition of those unhappy beings who are deemed to plod through life and to earn a precarious subsistence by the sweat of their brow. The scene of this lamentable calamity is certainly too remote from this country, and perhaps not being eye witnesses to the sufferings of our fellow creatures, we pass over the event with indifference or a momentary sigh. It appears that the Meeting, which has already taken place at the Town Hall, to devise some means of affording relief to the Sufferers, was not very numerously attended; and the presence of the Irish Gentleman in particular was altogether scanty. This is in some measure to be attributed to the shortness of the notice; we however indulge a hope that the ensuing Meeting, which has been announced to take place on Wednesday next the 2d proximo, by the Worthy Committee convened for this laudable undertaking, will be more numerously attended; and that all classes of persons will cheerfully contribute their mite on this momentous and trying occasion.

The expedient proposed in your JOURNAL, by that truly humane character under the designation of "THEATRICAL" appears to be a very judicious one, and we sincerely hope that the sympathy manifested by him for the sufferings of his fellow creatures will be met with similar feelings. In addition to all the projects that may be formed for the occasion, none appears to us more feasible and substantial than the one we wish to suggest, and which if adopted is capable in a great degree of mitigating the evil in a pecuniary point of view, which is all that is required.

If the Gentlemen in the Superintendence of the Lottery Committee could be brought to contemplate the subject seriously, and with feelings divested of all minor considerations for the improvement of this City, we think they might, without any injury, appropriate a part of the Lottery Fund for this purpose; and indeed what is more commendable and likely to immortalize their names than such act of real charity, in comparison to the opening new roads at the sacrifice of the sacred grounds and tanks belonging to the Hindoo Inhabitants of this Community, as they have been consecrated to religion, and set apart for religious purposes, and whatsoever is given or so set apart can neither by the person that gave nor any other be taken away without that great sin of sacrilege. Should these observations be duly appreciated, and not condemned, we beg to suggest "That the gain on the sale of the 28th Calcutta Lottery has been computed as follows.

Profit of the 6000 Tickets above and over their value.	Rupees .. 67,000
12 per cent commission.	.. 72,000

Sicca Rupees, 139,000

If a moiety of this sum, say one fourth part of it, is appropriated for the relief of the unhappy sufferers, it will be amply sufficient to save them from that awful and inevitable destruction by which they are visited. We now beg to conclude by these memorable words, "Blessed are those who feed the hungry and clothe the naked, for they shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

We are, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

Calcutta Sept. 30, 1822.

NATIVE INHABITANTS.

Horizontorium.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Your Readers are infinitely obliged to you for the variety of entertainment which you afford them. I suppose the Horizontorium which you published the other day has given pleasure to every one. It is a very ingenious contrivance, and calculated to divert all classes of people. In constructing it, the Inventor seems to have applied to Perspective the rules for making what is called an *Anamorphosis*.

If such a thing were to be published here, it would find a ready sale, and I hope some Engraver may be induced to print one. For this purpose it would be advisable to use thick white paper, clean the plate well, and rule the lines evenly—the Native Engravers are not always sufficiently attentive to these points. The print should be coloured. This increases the effect very considerably, as I have ascertained by experiment.

I make this proposition because I think that a fitter subject could not be chosen than a bird's-eye view of an old Castle.

A perusal of the article *Anamorphosis* in the Edinburgh or other Encyclopædias, and Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, will enable those who are fond of Drawing, especially if they understand Perspective, to make a variety of Horizontaria.

With respect to *Anamorphoses*, as there are various methods of constructing them, so there are different modes of viewing them: some are viewed direct from a fixed point; others are seen by reflection from mirrors of certain shapes. I have seen one reflected or reformed by a cylindrical mirror. Some information respecting them will also be found in Emerson's *Perspective*, and similar works.

Being a Lover of Arts and Sciences, I am one of those who prefer amusing themselves with new inventions, to reading accounts of Boxing Matches, &c. which occupy so large a portion of some of the public prints.

M—

Tank Square.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that although the coup d'œil of Calcutta (including of course Chowringhee) offers a good deal of the imposing and magnificent in architecture, yet when we come to mark the details, there is an uncommon quantity of faultiness in the architectural particulars of the public and private buildings, taken singly.

This is the mere unaccountable, as so many of the Edifices in this Metropolis are the work of Professional Engineers, who though properly speaking a military body, have notwithstanding been much employed as general architects in India, owing to the scarcity of regular Civil Engineers, in the present immature state of European Society among us. I do not mean to say that the Officers of the Engineer Corps have not done themselves honor by many of their Buildings. On the contrary, the Town Hall, Custom House, Government House, St. John's Cathedral, and others, are proofs of their taste and talents: but still, when we consider that the Gentlemen alluded to, are invariably persons of education and accomplishment, we might have expected to find in this Metropolis more Buildings of unexceptionable taste than are to be met with in this "City of Palaces;" even the edifices particularized above are not all faultless.

Every body remembers the hideous and frightful nakedness of the old "Kraney Barrack" or Writer's-buildings. Lengthy, dark, unsheltered from sun and rain, without ornament or projection, that pile was long the opprobrium of New Tank-square, however appropriate it might have seemed to that site when the picturesque Old Fort and the Black Hole Monument occupied one corner of it, and all the rest was a filthy waste of huts, rank jungle and rubbish, surrounding one of the finest artificial ponds in India.

But by slow degrees the weeds and jungle have been grubbed up: a comparatively neat tho' most ridiculously inappropriate balustrade of pottery, superseded the picturesque fragments of half-plastered wall round the tank. The area was converted by the potent arm of Wizard Committees of Improvement, into parallelograms of shaven lawn and trim brick-dust walls, such as might best the disportings of the worthy Citizens of our Coalbague and their Children, and Children's Ayahs and Bearers. The reluctant Parkinsonia slowly reconciled itself to the borders, and garnished with other coarser bushes and shrubs, the smart walks. Tank-Square in short, became an old friend with a new face—*Mirator novus frondes*—The adjacent houses caught the infection; Old Forts and Monuments disappeared, to the infinite regret of the lover of picturesque, and the amateur dabbler in burnt sienna and brown pink, and to the still greater sorrow of many who thought that such relics of past vicissitudes and memorials of the heroism and sufferings of other times, ought to have been saved from the Vandalism of indiscriminate improvement. A plain new set of Government Warehouses first, and then Custom-house buildings of singular elegance, took the place of Forts, Monuments and Dawai-khanas: the West line was completed by a few showy rather than handsome private houses; the street leading from Government House on the South, to the Square, was lined with various public buildings of greater or less note, and terminated in vista, by a truly beautiful cast iron gate of the ancient *Pæstum Doric* order, which is sorely spoiled even by the tasteless adjunct imitation *Pillarettes* in painted stucco of smaller size, like the great and little wheels of a coach.

During all these "radical reforms" in an age of innovation, the venerable Fabric consecrated to the frolic and fun of the light hearted and industrious Kramies, stood its ground: It appeared destined to be devoured the last by the purblind Polyphemus of Improvement. At length, however, its evil day arrived, when it was no longer to be allowed to frown in sullen and dingy lengthiness over the flood of the Loff Diggy. The Fates decreed that it was to be converted into a COLLEGE! Magnificent idea! The mind naturally reverts at the sound to OXFORD or

CAMBRIDGE, and dreams of Libraries, (Bodleians), Halls, (Christ Church), Chapels, (New College), Spires and Towers, (Magdalen or St. Mary's), Quadrangles and Apartments, &c. &c. for long trains of Presidents, Fellows, Professors, Tutors, and all the hooded, gilded, velvetted, tasselled, and silkened castes, the white, scarlet, purple, and demure black of Alma Mater!

Alas! it all ended in three poor miserable porticos, with wretched shabby pediments, at ludicrous angles of elevation, over a multitude of columns, resting on half rustic arcaded basements, and projecting very slightly from the dreary line of the main edifice to which these porticos are attached *after a fashion*.

That fashion however is so strange, that one really wishes the abortions were withdrawn again. The large portions of the old building intercepted, or rather left between the central and wing porticos, are as frightful, naked, and unornamented as ever, saving and excepting a little sort of solitary knob of masonry over the centre of each of these wing porticos. There is not even a corresponding parapet wall or balustrade carried along the front of the entire edifice to connect the porticos and make the thing look like *one whole*; and the three insulated colonnades in short seem to "wonder how the devil they came there!"

Why did not the architect—I know not who he was, and I hope therefore he will not take umbrage at this criticism of a stranger—why did he not continue the colonnade all along the front, giving the central, and if he pleased, the wing porticos a still bolder relief from the general line? Why did he not also raise a continuous parapet wall or balustrade along the entire front? Such a plan would have imparted to this Collegiate Edifice a character of uniformity and homogeneity, while it would have concealed the naked baldness of the mean windows in the old front, by its deep shadows and salient columns: and though last not least, would have excluded the fierce Southern rays of a burning sun from their present meridian visits to the easements of the Studious Youth within, who perhaps require such a shelter even more than the more ancient and embrowned Sages who teach the young ideas how to shoot, and are said to enjoy a characteristic monopoly of the shady porticos of this Academic Edifice?

It is true indeed that such a length of unbroken Veranda would not have been in the very purest taste; but something is readily conceded to climate, for the sake of appropriateness or *Atmos*, a principle which is the foundation of all true Architectural taste. The bolder projections of the chief and secondary porticos would have evidently relieved this monstrous effect, particularly if the central pediment (at least) had been handsomely filled up with ornamental sculpture, or even topped by a steeple or belfry, which, though not a structure of classical recommendation, is at least suitable and becoming for a Public College. At all events, any thing almost, would have been less unseemly than the present patch-work, *ad off* as it is in the hot season of the year by ugly choppers or tattered and tatted shreds of mats and thatch, thrown out by the baked and broiled inhabitants of the student's wings, in self defence.

September 30, 1822.

VITRUVIUS MINOR.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—CAMOENS, (P.) outward-bound, remains.—UPTON CASTLE, proceeded down.—NANCY, and FELICITAS, outward-bound, remain.—FORT WILLIAM, coming to Town.—CARRHASS, (Turkish), on her way to Town.—MONSDORV, (Arab), passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

Saugor.—JULIANA, ISABELLA, ERNAAD, (H. C. S.) and MARY, (Schooner), gone to Sea.

The Ship JANE, Captain C. Maitland, for the Isle of France, and the Ship VICTORY, Captain M. F. Crisp, for Madras, are expected to sail in three or four days.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, in the Letter headed CIVIL RETIRING FUND; page 419, column 2, line 19, for "one-eighteenth" read "one-eightieth."

Wednesday, October 2, 1822.

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The Rozah of Batimad-ul-Dowlah.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

On the Northern bank of the river, and in the centre of an extensive garden, adorned with raised walks of red stone, and surrounded by a high wall, with four handsome central gates, and pavilions at its angles, stands the Rozah, or Mausoleum of Batimad-ul-Dowlah, the father of the celebrated Noor Jehan, and grandfather of Montara Zemaneh, to whose memory Shah Jehan erected the splendid Monument of the Taj.

The edifice forms a square of 60 feet, with octagon towers at the angles, and is raised on a terrace of red stone inlaid with white marble, 3 feet in height and 130 feet square, with a large reservoir in the centre of each face—from the angles of a second story rise four small marble minars of the octagon form, surmounted by elegant pavilions crowned with domes—the lower story consists of a central room 24 feet square, with a suite of 8 rooms round it, the pavement and lower compartments of which are of marble elaborately inlaid; the remaining part of the walls, and ceilings which are arched, are covered with stucco, painted enamelled and gilt in various patterns, with extravagant profusion—the second story with its marble terrace, consists of a single room, of the same dimensions as the central one below the whole, as well as the outside of the first story, is of white marble inlaid inside and out in beautiful patterns of flowers, vases, cypress trees, and other ornaments, composed of gems, as in the Taj, of inferior delicacy, but producing a fine effect. The minars are 14 feet in diameter and 50 feet in height from the red stone terrace to the top of the culliss, they are in two stages, with a gallery round, and decorated with inlaid work of various flowers, the diameter appears too great for their height, the only apparent defect, but perhaps unavoidable from the space necessarily required for each ascending stair.

The tombs in the lower story, which is 18 feet high, are of a yellow cast of porphyry of a high polish, and extremely beautiful, the heads of the arched doors of entrance are decorated with patterns of marble flowers in relief, which, as well as the Arabic inscriptions, are executed with a firmness and delicacy of touch, and a precision which is admirable: light is freely admitted through arched windows of pitwork.

The cenotaphs in the upper room are of plain white marble, the intercolumniations of the pillars are of fine lattice work, admitting an agreeable light, that displays the inlaid flowers of the columns and pavement, to the greatest advantage, the ornaments of the latter are particularly beautiful, as well from the richness and brilliancy of the gems, as from the wild and diversified form of the wreaths and flowers, where the usual stiff and stately lines are exchanged for the graceful waving of nature.

The river front is adorned with a lofty terrace, having apartments underneath on a level with the water; the gates are large and handsome, built of red stone inlaid with marble; that on the river front contains three apartments. The view from the top, of the opposite shore, is grand and interesting; on one side the Taj, with its towering dome of white marble forming with the slender spires, the beautiful minars, the splendid gates, and other buildings, a delightful picture softened by the verdant shades of its luxuriant garden; in the centre, the extended and lofty walls of the Fort, rising with bold abruptness, from the river, surmounted by the elegant marble domes of the Motee Musjid, and the rich gilt spires and cupolas of the Imperial Palace.

To the westward, the city of Agra built of brick and stone, rising immediately from the river, and extending along the banks in a vast semicircle beyond, as far as the eye can reach; the view is terminated by ruined buildings, vast arches, and the mouldering remains of Pavilions, Tombs and the Palaces of the ancient Omrahs.

On the northern bank, two miles the westward of the Rozah, is the Rambaugh, surrounded by lofty stone walls, 2 miles in circuit; the garden is divided into several stages, each decreasing about 12 feet in height, as it recedes from the river; the walks

are paved with red stone, and adorned with a variety of reservoirs, and small cascades, the water of which falls from the highest terrace to those beneath—the first is of the best kind, consisting of grapes, peaches, apples, pines, oranges, &c. in the greatest abundance. Vegetables of every description are also reared in an outer enclosure.

The river face is adorned with a suite of excellent rooms, raised on a lofty terrace paved with red stone, with a large reservoir in the centre; this garden is cultivated with great care, at the expence of the Government, the establishment consists of 25 men, and the fruit is sold to defray part of their wages.

At a short distance from the garden, is an old building or Rozah, going fast to decay, the walls and dome of which were enamelled and gilt inside, and cut in the most beautiful style; and although it appears to owe its origin to higher antiquity, the colours, particularly the violet, retain their brilliancy even to this day.

It would be an endless labour to attempt the description of the Palaces, Gardens, Rozahs, Serais, and Pavilions, that decorate both banks of the Jumna, many of which are in a tolerable state of preservation, displaying in the most striking manner, the extent and magnificence of this once Imperial City.

Answer to Peregrine Pungent.

Existo, quido mo miles,
Mercator; tu consultus modo, rusticus:—HON. SAT.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Contentment with one's condition in life is so rare a qualification, that it cannot be deemed very surprising "PEREGRINE PUNGENT" should have assumed his pen to endeavour to confound the justice of my late proposition:—to Petition Government not to allow their Civil and Military Servants to dispose of any more of the Company's Wines, or any other stores, by *Retail Sale*—in prejudice to the many worthy Merchants and Adventurers who pursue such business as the means of their existence; and also in opposition to all the natural born of this country, who, though they may follow some few other pursuits, yet, unhappily, are not qualified to enter into any branch of the Company's Service.

My letter, on the last few lines of which only "PEREGRINE" has commented, was written principally to inquire whether it was ever the meaning of this Government or the Court of Directors, in suffering their Servants of the Commercial Department to trade, to allow them to be general Agents and Merchants on their own account, and for whomsoever they pleased, and also to retail, indiscriminately, their own and every other person's Wines, Beers, Cheeses, Hams, &c. &c. besides the Goods of the Honorable Company. I should have been glad to have heard if any Gentleman of the Civil Service, thus making himself the lord of an extensive and miscellaneous Ware-house, was, or was not, abusing the privilege intended to be allowed by Government. I will not say he would be doing a discredit to his fellow servants, they will be the best judges of the honor done to their Service. But upon this subject "PEREGRINE" is as silent as any mouse in the Company's Import Godown.

It would be an useless trouble to repeat, verbatim, the whole of my opponents's potent remarks and elegant reasons in behalf of the Company continuing to sell their Wines to the "Military Body" &c., as I confess, I hope, I shall be able in a very cursory notice of them to remove all their imagined efficacy. The strength of his arguments rests in the becoming appellations he gives me of a "fair Correspondent," a "disinterested Merchant" &c. and in hoping I shall forbear to show my "cleven foot in the Journal;" for all besides, he says, is that in his peregrinations, particularly, through Hyderabad and Nagpore "very tolerable Wine was sold (in Pipes)" he does not tell us it was not sold by himself, in those places, and that the Wine was superior to and cheaper than that which was "retailed by the *Parke Shop-keepers*!" He next really supposes the Company will not ask

me whether they shall go on after the old usage of selling their goods by wholesale only; and seems sure that they will not humour me "at the expense of their tried and faithful Military Officers," by depriving them of the advantage of buying a cheap bottle of Wine. He then praises the method of Paymasters paying themselves for the Wine they sell, by cutting the monthly pay of the Subaltern Officers, and finally puffs himself out with the idea of having bowled me out of your JOURNAL! But I hope you will now permit me to give him "a Rowland for an Oliver."

Now, Sir, I really do not exactly know who Mr. PEREGRINE is, and therefore I trust none of the remarks I am about to make will be considered by you to be at all personal, though some of them should happily prove to be rather galling to this very Champion of the "Wine and Beer Service," a very appropriate name your Correspondent "A MONKEY-MAKER" lately intended, I imagine, to confer on Civil and Military Retail Dealers of Wines and Liquors, including the "Stipendiary Magistrates" we have heard talked of, and all others concerned in such business. There is something so indicative of a little mind in "PEREGRINE" in his use of the word "fair" in Italics, and something so low in his language of "a cloven foot," that all I shall deign to say about this part of his letter, is, that he doubtless merits the credit of possessing a very clean and pure heart. To refrain therefore from retorting such language as he uses, I think by his own warm statement it is pretty evident, he is much more interested about the sale of Company's Wine than I ever was, or shall be. It may be, as far as I can guess, a very profitable source to him, yielding five or six hundred Rupees per month for his trouble and services. If such be the case, he shows his own palpable disinterestedness, the virtue of which he has so generally ascribed to me.

But this truly fair and disinterested PUNGENT, wine-vender, has declared the wine of the Company to have been better than the *Parrot's*. Let it be granted, as I will not dispute his *ipse dixit*, for every one must allow, it is very probable and commendable that it should have excelled the other. His reason for the Company's helping "their tried and faithful military officers," by selling them cheap Wine and cutting their monthly allowances in payment, is also very praise-worthy. However, on this principle of action, it would be equally charitable, I presume, for the Company to supply their faithful Servants, not only with the cried up wine, but additionally so, also, if they would order some of their Servants to serve out to the others, all such articles as, Beer, Spirits, Confectionary, Oilman's Stores, and indeed food and raiment of every kind, &c. &c. which are all certainly as essential for the existence and comfort of Soldiers, as the delicious wine so often mentioned. If PEREGRINE be in Calcutta, he would not require to be told that the patronised Madeira, so excellent as it is, is sold almost every day at Public Auction, for about one-half the price of "T. Wyatt's White Wine Vinegar," I would strongly therefore advise him to take the hint, and recommend the Shipment of the whole Stock in hand off to the said "Mr. Wyatt," for the purpose of its being converted into so much more valuable an article of consumption.

To be plain as I can, I do not think that it was ever intended by Government or the Court of Directors that any single Servants of theirs, at the head of a large Ware-house or not, enjoying a very handsome salary, and altogether, perhaps, a plurality of very profitable public appointments, should be suffered to engage in the sale of the very kind of articles he is employed to sell on their behalf. Can such a man be expected to do his public duty, faithfully, to the Company, and always be so disinterested as to sell their Wines before his own? May he not, sometimes, without any evil intention, employ his own establishment in the Company's work, and vice versa, accidentally, use their Servants to attend to his private business, and that of his numerous Constituents? As it is hardly to be supposed he would hire separate Boats and Peons when there happened to be a plenty of spare-room in those he may have taken up, might not mistakes occur in such way also? and to go on with such perplexity and confusion, may not also the Military and other Deputy Agents, to whom both the Company's, and Private Property, should go consigned from the same Individual, on a

thousand accounts, be obnoxious to the same errors, and liable to the some impediments to free and honourable action?

I could go on asking many important questions of this sort, but the evil of the system is so manifest that I cannot believe it will be yet very long suffered, though it may be for a while overlooked by those whom it may not concern to take cognizance of such affairs.

In a recent catalogue of the Company's Goods that were exposed for public sale, it was, I thought *liberally*, published that no more of the goods therein described, and it included Madeira, would ever again be sent to the Upper Provinces for sale; but no sooner did a certain Head Officer return to his duties, than in a subsequent catalogue, Wines were excepted, as a necessary article still to be sent up. The above reminds me that it was once declared by a Civil (*I mean polite*) Wine Merchant and Agent, that the Beers he had been so long advertising were to be drawn off, and sold, as cheaply as possible, for the benefit of the Army; but no sooner did one batch arrive, and fetch a long price in wood, than it was given out that the long published advertisement was altogether an error, and that it was never the design of the shippers, or owners, *I forget which*, to have it bottled at all. However, as soon as the prices had fallen in wood, then this double-dealer, (that is to say, one dealing on his own account and on account of others,) began to bottle away as fast as he could. I wonder we *didn't see it in print*, that owing to further instructions received from the shippers, he had bottled off a large quantity after all, and that the same might be had of him at very very moderate prices.

After all this, and what has so often before been exhibited to the public eye, can any one, but "PEREGRINE PUNGENT," say it is consistent with the duties of a Civilian, Soldier, a Magistrate, or any other Public Officer of Government to meddle with such transactions?

Your obedient,

A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

Among all the various subjects of Discussion that have appeared in our pages, there are none in which such erroneous notions seem to prevail, as on those of Trading Privileges, and the right of every man to do whatever is not forbidden by Law, to increase his fortune. If it be honorable in the Company to trade, (and this is the origin and end of their incorporation), how can it be dishonorable for their Servants to do the same? The only question in the case that can require an answer is simply, whether there is any Law, Regulation, or Oath, forbidding the particular Individual holding a particular situation, from so doing. If not, in his case, as in all others, whatever is not prohibited by Law, may be lawfully transacted; and while the Directors of the East India Company are known only as Merchants and Traders, we cannot understand why it should be degrading in their Servants to be so regarded.

We fear that the writers against the exercise of trading privileges in Company's Servants, are in general of the class of "Reasonable Men," whom we had lately occasion to notice, who condemn every thing as unreasonable that tends to clash with their own pursuits, or interfere with their individual profits. In that, or in any other case, the Golden Rule,—"Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you," is the best that can be followed.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, OCTOBER 1, 1822.

	BUY.....	SELL
Remittable Loans.....Rs.	19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto.....	12 0	11 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,...	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822,...	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April,.....	28 0	27 0
Bank Shares,.....	4550 0	4450 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	205 12	205 4
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount.....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,.....		4 per cent.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—429—

Rules for the Great Jail.

The usage and discipline of the Jail of Calcutta having been lately a subject of discussion in our pages,—without our taking part with either the one side or the other,—we shall still further assist both parties, and we hope satisfy the Public at large of our entire impartiality in this as in all other matters of dispute between Correspondents, by publishing for general information a Copy of the following:—

Rules and Orders for the Management of the Jail of Calcutta.

1st.—It is ordered, that the Doors be locked at Sun-set, and be opened again at Gun-fire only to let out Visitors or Servants, but not for admitting any one; after which, and between the first and second locking-up, the Doors on no account to be opened for Visitors or Servants; and that no Servant or Visitor shall be permitted to remain in Jail after Gun-fire in the evening, the year round, upon any pretence whatever.

2d.—That if any Prisoner be found committing any Filth or Nuisance, either by Cooking in his Room, or keeping Ducks, Fowls, Pigeons, or other Birds in his Room, or within the walls of the Jail, the same shall be taken away by the Jailor, and such person so offending shall be confined to his apartment for such time as shall be thought necessary.

3d.—The inner walls of the lower apartments of the Jail shall be scraped and white-washed once in every quarter, and those of the middle and upper stories once a year.

4th.—The Jail shall be regularly swept every morning.

5th.—No Prisoner is to make water on the passages of the Jail; Earthen Vessels shall be provided in each apartment for that purpose, and any person offending against this Rule, shall be confined in the strong room, for such time as shall be thought necessary. If the offender cannot be discovered, the whole of the prisoners confined in the Ward, where the offence may have been committed, shall be locked into their apartments, (excepting during meal times) for the next twelve hours.

6th.—Dhona (Rosin) shall be burnt in the lower apartments of the Jail for one hour every morning.

7th.—That if any prisoner shall be guilty of assaulting, beating, abusing, or otherwise ill-treating any of the assistant Servants, Sepoys, or other people employed at the Jail; or shall in like manner assault, beat, abuse, or otherwise ill-treat any of his fellow Prisoners, in the Jail, he shall be confined in a strong room accordingly.

8th.—That if any Debtor shall be found to give any Liquor, or intoxicating drugs to any of the Criminal Prisoners, he shall be confined in a strong room for such time as the nature of the offence requires.

9th.—That no Article of any description be on any pretence whatever permitted to pass the Gate of the Prison, nor any Box or other package under lock pass the Gate without its being previously examined by the Jailor.

10th.—That no Prisoner be permitted to go without the Wicket on any pretence whatever.

11th.—That no Dogs be admitted into the Prison.

12th.—That upon the release of every Prisoner, (except that of a Pauper,) for every Suit or Surrender in Court, the Jailor shall receive the sum of Five Sicca Rupees, and no more, as his Fees.

13th.—That no person be permitted to Gamble; any person violating this Rule shall be confined in a strong room as the nature of the case may require.

14th.—That no person be permitted to go within the Wicket without previously signing their respective names, stating whom they are about to visit.

15th.—That one of the Native Doctors attached to the Jail, remain all night in the Jail.

16th.—That no ropes, coir bedding, or arms of any description be permitted to pass the inner wicket.

17th.—That the Jailor be very attentive that these Rules and Orders be strictly adhered to.

Calcutta Great Jail,

SHERIFF.

Court of Requests.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The decision of a late Case in the Court of Requests, in which it was held that a debt contracted out of Calcutta is not recoverable in that Court, although the debtor is subject to its Jurisdiction, having created considerable discussion, I beg to hand you the accompanying case, which will at once convince all parties that the longest heads are liable to err.

Your obedient Servant,

September 30, 1822.

P —.

BAILDON AGAINST PITTER.—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1819.

An Act of Parliament created a Court of Requests in a city and its liberties, and gave it jurisdiction over debts not exceeding 10*l.*, due from any person residing within the city and liberties to all persons residing within or without those limits: held, that the Court had jurisdiction over causes of action arising without the jurisdiction, provided the defendant lived within it.

A Rule nisi had been obtained in the last term to exempt the defendant from costs on the payment of 8*l.* pursuant to the act of the 45 G. 3. c. 67., establishing a court of requests in the city of Bath, and for restraining the plaintiff from taking out execution on an affidavit that the defendant resided in the city of Bath. The defendant's affidavits stated the following facts: The debt was due on a promissory note made in London for 10*l.*, of which 2*l.* had been paid; the plaintiff had, for several years, resided in London; he commenced his action in January, and obtained a verdict at the sittings after last Trinity term. The witnesses examined at the trial resided in London, and it was sworn that no part of the cause of action accrued within the city of Bath. The question arose upon the above statute, and the following clauses were referred to. In page 10. the commissioners are authorised to decide all disputes and differences between party and party for any sum not exceeding 10*l.* in all actions or causes of debt, whether such debt shall arise from any bond, &c. or any promissory note or inland bill of exchange, &c. &c.; and then, in page 12., it is enacted, "That it shall be lawful for any person, whether they reside within the jurisdiction of the said Court or not, having any debts not exceeding the value of 10*l.*, by or from any persons whatever inhabiting, residing, or being within the said city, or the liberty and precincts thereof, to proceed by summons in the said courts," and then, by a clause in page 27., it was enacted "That if any action for any debt recoverable in the said court of requests should be commenced in any other court, the plaintiff shall not by reason of a verdict for him be entitled to any costs."

Chitty now shewed cause, and contended that as the cause of action arose in London, and the witnesses resided there, the object of the legislature, which was to save expense to the parties, would be better answered by the trial of the cause there; and he cited *Rex v. Dancer* (a) to shew that, generally speaking, inferior courts of this description had not authority over causes of action arising without the local limits of their jurisdiction. Besides, here the local court had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses resident in London.

Reader, contra, observed that this court derived its authority entire from the act of parliament; by the special provisions of which act, the party himself was entitled to give evidence, and that there was nothing in the act to restrain the jurisdiction of the Court to causes of action arising within the city of Bath, provided the defendant resided there.

ABBOT C. J. The Court must give effect to the plain language of the act of parliament. The words of the act are too large to admit of any doubt. It puts the jurisdiction of the Court entirely upon the place of residence of the defendant. The act, in page 10., expressly gives the commissioners authority to try causes on promissory notes for sums not exceeding 10*l.*; and in page 12. it directs that any person having a debt not exceeding 10*l.* in amount, from any person residing within the jurisdiction, may proceed by summons. It is impossible, without narrowing the words of the act, not to say, that, by the proper and ordinary construction of it, this plaintiff might have sued in the court of request. Then comes the other clause, by which it is provided, that where the commissioners are enabled to determine the case, a party who proceeds in any other court is not entitled to costs. I think, therefore, that this rule ought to be made absolute.

BAYLEY J. If this were a Court existing by common law, and having only a limited jurisdiction, and the legislature had passed this act to facilitate the process of the Court, the language used might, perhaps,

(a) 6 T. R. 212.

in that case, not be sufficient to extend that well known jurisdiction to causes not cognizable by it before. This Court, however, is created by the act of parliament which puts the jurisdiction, as to debts not exceeding 10*l.*, entirely upon the place of residence of the defendant. And that distinguishes this from *Rex v. Dasser*, where the act was merely to facilitate the proceeding in a court baron, which, at common law, has only jurisdiction over causes of action arising within its local limits.

HOLROYD and BEST Js. concurred.

Rule absolute

Letter from Siberia

Selinginsk, N. L. 51° 6." E. L. 106°. August 2, 1821.—Your letter of September last has this day been put into my hands, and filled my heart with the delight which you can better conceive than I express. I instantly set about answering you, and have taken a large sheet, but it is a very inadequate emblem of the large share you have of my affections, and will prove too small for the information I could give you.

Were I sure that you had the opportunity of perusing regularly the *MISSIONARY CHRONICLE* and other publications of our society, I might pass over the account of our arrival and settlement at this place. Our Mission at present consists of Mr. and Mrs. Stallybrass (both English) with their two infant children, fine boys; Mr. and Mrs. Yuille (Scotch) who have one daughter born here, and your unworthy friend, who is alone in the midst of the wilderness. When Brother Yuille and I arrived eighteen months ago, we found Brother S. in an unfinished house, which he had begun to build on the bank of the river Selinga, opposite to the city, a mile from Selinginsk (a poor town chiefly inhabited by Russian Soldiers, peasants, and a few merchants.) We all crowded in together, and when the summer came round recommenced building operations, and laid the foundation of another house and offices. The building of houses here is a very tedious troublesome and expensive business, for they must be constructed in a manner to bid defiance to the—to-you-inconceivable cold of our winters. Many, many a day have we spent here with heavy hearts attending to the hewing of wood and drawing of water (literally) our hands and feet tied and our mouths closed, unable to attend to the great object of our mission, our studies interrupted, our intercourse with the people in a great measure prevented, and our days running to waste.

We have, however, been in the habit of making occasional Missionary tours in various directions around us. The Buriat tribes, who are the immediate objects of our concern, live a nomadic life; their tents are widely scattered, seldom more than eight or ten together, generally fewer, often two and three. In summer we travel on horseback, go from tent to tent, sleep in them at night. We are always kindly received and hospitably entertained. We converse with them about the gospel, testify repentance and faith, read the scriptures (as yet we have only two Gospels and the Acts printed) and a short Mongolian Tract, containing an account of the creation, fall, and redemption of man. Many can read: to them we give Scriptures and tracts. We cannot collect congregations, and for the same reason are in a great measure prevented from establishing schools. But in the course of some time we hope to attain to a certain extent both these desirable objects. We have availed ourselves of the times when the Lamas (or priests) assemble for worship at their temples. They have three annual festivals, besides smaller monthly ones. The chief festival continues a whole month, the first of their years (nearly answering to our February) which they call the *White month*. Last White month we visited six different temples in succession, dwelling among the Lamas at each a few days, and reasoning with them out of the Scriptures. The attention of some was roused. May the seed sown spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God!

The Lamas are so numerous as to form one-sixth or eighth part of the population,—but the greater part of them being on a level with the common people in point of wealth, and receiving no emolument from their office, work with their own hands, hire themselves as day labourers; &c. &c.

Their holy land is Tibet, and the Dalai Lama who resides in that country, their God; and all their religious books, which are almost innumerable, are written in the Tibetan language and character—all the Lamas of course can read the books perfectly—but with the exception of a few great Lamas, understand not one word of it; consequently they are grossly ignorant of the tenets of their own superstition. They however acknowledge one Supreme Being, (not the Dalai Lama, who is only a kind of immortal deified man), and they worship besides a multitude of inferior gods, with the pictures of which their temples are filled. These pictures they received originally from China, as well as many of their books, &c. but now they paint them beautifully themselves, and print their own books. We have seen the Lamas cutting their wooden blocks, which they do very neatly. They work in iron and brass and silver, cast their own bells, religious cups, &c. They moreover raise wheat, rye, &c. and shoot wild beasts—they use bows and arrows, and also fire arms. I leave you to determine their rank in the scale of civilization.

Perhaps a characteristic anecdote will give you a clearer idea of their manners, than I could convey by many general remarks. Some time ago a Lama, a poor man, engaged to bring us a quantity of fire wood, and according to the custom here, received the money, twenty or forty rubles, (*shillings*) beforehand. He did not fetch it at the time appointed, and we then learned that he was a very idle fellow; and that instead of going to the woods to cut our trees, he had spent the money and was now riding about from tent to tent, staying a night or two at each place, or as long as he could get tea to drink and bread to eat, for at home he had neither, because he did not chuse to work; and being a Lama, he was sure of getting tea, which is half their food, so long as his horse could carry him, for it is an article of religion that whenever a Lama comes to a tent, tea must be set before him. We were advised by a high Lama to take the priest's horse and saddle, and keep them till he fulfilled his engagement with us, being the most likely means to compel him. We did so. The poor animal was reduced to skin and bone; for it had been carrying its master from place to place when it should have been grazing. We have the horse and saddle still, but hear nothing of the Lama. Another Buriat in our neighbourhood, hearing that we had got the horse, wished to buy him of us. He wanted such a horse, because he had an old father, who he expected, would soon die; and as it is their custom upon such an occasion to kill the deceased person's riding horse, and bury him beside his owner, he thought he might save his father's horse, which was a good one, and make this one do, which he expected to get for about 15 shillings.—We however did not dispose of him, expecting his owner to appear; but if he does not come to fulfil his bargain and claim his property, we can easily sell the animal to our Buriat workmen, who will kill and eat him.

This is a delightful country, containing every variety of aspect—well wooded and watered, very like *Scotland*, but in general the soil is poorer. The botany and mineralogy of the country most interesting, and very little known. The scenes around the Baikal in our neighbourhood, some of the most wonderful the world presents to the eye of the astonished beholder. If you have access to Brewster's *Encyclopedia*: (The Edinburgh) read the article *Baikal*. Our winter lasts half the year. The snow falls at the setting in of the winter, and from that time the weather is settled, the sky unclouded, the air generally calm, one continued keen frost which lasts till April. The spring comes in with storms of wind, snow, rain, &c. then follows a hot summer, at least two months of it. The other months are temperate. The thermometer at its highest, seldom exceeds 23° or 25° of Reaumur in the shade (nearly 80° to 85° of Fahrenheit.) In winter it falls to 25, below the freezing point (equal to 48° of Fahr. when mercury freezes.) We are here at an amazing elevation above the level of the sea. The Barometer stands in my room (about 30 feet above the level of the river) generally at 28 inches.) This may be nearly the average height—its range is little more than an inch. The Selinga is a very rapid river. Here it is 60 saasheens (420 feet) above the level of the Baikal, in a course of little more than 100 miles. It rises 6 or 800 miles to the south west, and receives many tributary streams in its course. Its channel is very unequal in breadth, being interspersed with islands every few miles, formed by its current, branching out in various directions along the continued valley through which it flows.

I am very much gratified by the many particular enquiries you make concerning this part of the Missionary field. They evince the lively interest you take in us, and I trust your earnest and continued prayers will ascend from your heart on our behalf. I take a pleasure in going over your queries, and shall offer a brief answer to them, referring you for more detailed information to the books mentioned in another part of this letter.

The extreme cold cannot be said to generate any diseases by its indirect effects. Exposure to its direct effects even for a short time is death, but all being aware of the danger, it is only in the case of accident that life is thus lost. No one would think of stirring out in 30 degrees of frost, without proper fur clothing, any more than you would think of walking on foot through the Ganges. The freezing of the nose, cheeks, ears, hands and feet, sometimes happens, but by the timely application of snow, all bad consequences are prevented; but the neglect of this precaution would cost the limb. Weak eyes are very common among the Buriats, and sometimes total blindness which comes on in the course of a few months from the first affection, occasioned chiefly by the glare of the snow and the smoke of their tents; for to keep their tents sufficiently warm they confine the smoke. The European constitution seems to withstand the climate as well as the native.

There is no trade carried on with India; but there is with China constantly. We are not, however, allowed to penetrate further into the Chinese Empire, than the Boundary town where the merchants reside, and where the whole trade between Russia and China is transacted. We are on the very southern borders of the Russian Empire, and all the tribes to the north of the boundary line, between the two Empires, are in complete and peaceable subjection to the mild sway of "Alexander the Great."

The population of this part of the world is comparatively thin—Our Buriats have room enough, and therefore do not need to change their residence as their brethren the Calmucks do. A Buriat cluster of tents is removed twice a year; but this is merely for the sake of a more sheltered spot to winter in, and a more convenient one for grazing their flocks and herds in summer. These consist of goats, sheep, cows, horses, and camels.

The Mongolian as well as the Manjur is a written language; it however is less cultivated, and the Buriats speak a dialect somewhat different from the pure written Mongolian. The characters are the same in Mongolian and Manjur, but the languages are totally distinct. The Tungusian is a dialect of the Manjur, but that tribe is entirely illiterate—what chiefly determined our fixing upon the station was, that here the people speak the language more purely than on the north side of the Baikal—and that many of them can read and write. They have no schools, sometimes parents teach their children, but more commonly Lamas (who are not permitted to marry) are the teachers. There are many Russians in these parts of Siberia, who treat the natives with contempt, because they are not Christian! It cannot be expected, therefore, that these Christians should be the objects of the Siberian's affection. A good many Buriats, however, for the sake of loaves and fishes, have been baptized, and wear a cross about their necks, and learn to despise their unbaptized brethren.

We have just heard that the Prince of the Choria Buriats, who live farther to the North East, and some of his nobles, wish to enter the Greek Church by submitting to the rite just mentioned, and have written to that effect to Prince Galitzin, the Minister of Religion for the Empire. This we should strongly deprecate, for reasons which you may easily understand. But the same post which brought your letter, brought another from Dr. Paterson, who is now in Persia in which is the following, to us the most animating paragraph. "Prince Galitzin has had much conversation with the Governor General of Siberia about you, and they have every disposition to serve you. The Prince of the Choria Buriats has written to Prince Galitzin, expressing his wish, and that of some of his leading people, to be baptized—but they have advised him not to be in a hurry—to wait till they receive instruction in the Christian religion, &c." We rejoice in the prudent counsel that has been given in this important case, but it is just what we should expect from the characters of both the great personages now mentioned, and concerning whose humble and consistent profession of true Christianity I could give you very pleasing proofs. In regard to our prospects then, you perceive they are a good deal involved in transactions and changes over which we have no control,—But the Lord reigneth. Should these tribes, like some others subject to Russia, become at once professedly Christian, I should have much reason to fear that our work was ended before it was begun, for in that case we should probably not be suffered to teach them anything contrary to the faith and worship of the Greek Church which bears a much stronger family likeness to her Sister of Rome, than those who have not seen her have any idea of. But I have not the smallest doubt that whatever changes take place among these people, God will overrule them, and that speedily, for the shaking and overthrow of Satan's kingdom among them—although confusion may be written upon our plans and anticipations. We and all the world may be made to see that we must not dictate to God as to the mode of accomplishing his own purposes. The duties and trials of Missionaries as to kind and continuance and effect, are often exceedingly different from any thing they could calculate upon before hand. Be it ours then, knowing this, to stand prepared to glorify God in the way, he sees best.

I am sensible that the few imperfect hints I have given you will give you but a dim and distant view of the Siberian Mission, its local features, or prospective character and importance. But I would fain flatter myself that before this letter arrives, my friend has made the acquaintance of a gentleman in Calcutta, who has been at this very mission house and has crossed the Russian Empire from the Eastern sea to Astrachan, and can give a world of information. The individual I allude to, is Captain Peter Gordon of the Ship (or brig) *BROTHERS*, who three years ago made a voyage from Calcutta to Okotsk, and travelled overland to Irkutsk, came here to visit Brother Stallybrass with whom he had carried on a most interesting correspondence from the time of his arrival at Okotsk.—He spent here five or six weeks and again went to Irkutsk and from thence to Astrachan. He and we (Brother Yuille and I) crossed each other on the road a few hundred versts from Irkutsk without knowing or seeing each other. He is a man of true piety, zeal, and benevolence, and is well acquainted with many of the Missionaries. But if you have already met him, all this information will be unnecessary. If you have not, however, it may excite you inquiries, and if he is now in Calcutta you will doubtless soon be in contact with him.

For more particular descriptions of Siberia, I refer you to books, and shall enumerate a few; but premising this, that although I read them carefully before coming here, and thought myself pretty well acquainted before hand with the people, their manners, appearance, &c. yet the actual sight of the country conveyed an impression so different, that it

seemed to be one I had never heard or read of before. Perhaps you had some experience of the same kind in regard to India. Bell of *Anglo-Asiatic Travels*; Strahlenberg's *Siberia*; Pallas's *Travels*; Gmelin's *Travels*, are full of information. I am not sure if the last two are translated into English, but they are I think into the French.—Note. Pallas's *Travels* consist of two separate works. The last 2 vols, 4to, have been translated into English, but it is the former work which contains the *Travels* in Siberia; it is in 4 or 5 vols. quarto.—My copy is in Russ. I have several other Russian works which have never been translated. But the best book for your purpose is *Tooke's View of the Russian Empire*, and *Tooke's History of the nations of Russia*; two very curious works, and in general to be depended upon. Most of these are in Ogle and Duncan of London's catalogue. There is a book in my little collection which I wish I could throw over the continent into your study—it is "*Moslemii Historia Tartarorum Ecclesiastica*." It has not, like his other works, appeared in an English dress, so far as I know—I cannot better answer your queries respecting the superstition of the Mongolians than by the following Extract.—It agrees in all essentials with the accounts I have received from the mouth of some of our intelligent Buriats. You will observe its resemblance to some other pagan systems, and I leave you to draw your own conclusion as to its affinity with them.

Primum atque precipuum eorum dogma est animorum migratio; de qua tamen alii aliter sentiunt. Plurimi re vera mentes mortuorum corporum domicilia mutare, atque etiam in bruta animalia descendere existimant: nonnulli, autem iique sagaciores, id de virtutibus tantum animique dotibus intelligunt. Quæ de actionibus moribusque hominum præcipiunt, pauca sunt, et eo redeunt, ut cultum idolis exhibeant, neminem lædant, suum cuique tribuant.—Ipsi Lame a feminorum usu, mercatura et omni hujus mundi commercio abstinere jubentur. Toga utuntur alba retro contorta, pileo baltheoque rubris, et tunica flava ex ejus cingulo loculus dependet. Oranibus hisce Lamiis, quibus tota Tartaria est repleta, princeps quidem et summus sacerdos præest, quem Dalai Lama, hoc est magnum Lamam sive sacerdotem adpellant. Is in regno *Tangut* in monte quodam urbi *Potala* dictæ adiacente vitam agit. Arx in cacumine montis extructa est, septem partibus distincta, in quarum editorum *dalai Lama* commodari solet radicem montis ultra XX. millia lamarum occupant, ad nutum principis sui se componentes. Incredibili, hiece Dalai Lama cum a reliquis sacerdotibus, tum ab omnibus Tartaris idolorum cultui deditis, honore adficitur. Eadem enim ipsum ratione adorant, qua deos suos, et, quod nefandum dicta, felicissimos sese existimant, si stercora ipsius pixidi inclusa colloque adpensa gestare eis contingit: hac enim ratione ab omnibus morbis et malorum geniorum insultibus tutos sese fore ridicule sibi persuadent. Et nequid huic mortali Deo imperfectum supersit, quod enim divino cultu redderet indignum, immortalitatem ipsi tribuere dicuntur, eumque certo temporis intervallo elapso, renovari perhibere. Quod ut imprudenti plebi persuadeant veteratores Lame, principi suo extincto alium ei vultu formaque similem supponunt, et deposita senectute juvenilem ipsum habitum induisse tradunt, corpus autem defuncti clam subducunt. Interdum ipse Dalai Lama moribundus successorem designat, quem reliqui sacerdotes in solium evehunt. Ita plerique scriptores rem narrant, verum ut quidem mihi videtur parum accurate. Equidem mihi persuadeo, hosce idolorum cultores Dalai Lamam non pro immortalis venditare, et quod nunquam ex vita excedat, adserere; quin potius hoc eos sibi velle existimo, defuncto magno Lama, animam ejus corporis custodia solutam in aliud transire corpus et hac ratione in vitam redire."

I have already said that the Manjur and Mongolian character are the same. The former however has some distinctive marks for greater precision of sound, which the latter has not. The alphabet, according to their method of forming it, contains not only the radical vowels and consonants of the language—but also a number of syllabic lessons joining each vowel with each consonant, which multiplies the sounds of the alphabet as they call it prodigiously—but this as you know does not essentially belong to the alphabet of a language simply considered. They have initial, medial, and final forms of the letters, like the Arabic and some other languages. The language (the Mongolian I mean) is of a simple structure: there is no distinction of gender in nouns or pronouns, and many nouns have a distinctive plural—the cases are marked by difference of termination—and by the appropriate prepositions, which are uniformly post fixed to the noun or pronoun they stand connected with. The verbs distinguish the different tenses by change of termination, but the persons of each tense are only marked by the nominative. There is not properly a passive voice, but almost every verb has a causative form, which in many cases, by a kind of circumlocution, supplies the place of a passive. I am afraid that without exemplifying these remarks, you will scarcely make much meaning out of them, but this would lead to a long dissertation. We sat down to the study of the language without grammar or dictionary, and have had to form them for ourselves. I subjoin the *Lord's Prayer* to shew you the manner of writing. It is written and read from top to bottom. The Syriac, by the by, was anciently written so, and you will trace some resemblance between these and the Syriac characters. The similar forms however stand for sounds quite different.

The first line is the left hand one. (This Specimen is necessarily omitted for want of types of the Mongolian character.)

The Calmuck language is only a dialect of the Mongolian, but they use characters somewhat different, as you may see from the following short specimen which contains the three first lines as above written.

Harkara.

Native Papers.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SUMMACHAR CHUNDRIKA.

A Curiosity.—On a certain occasion, the King of Bokhara being much pleased with one of the Chief Syeds of that place, presented him with a wonderful Horse, a native of that country. This rare animal has been brought to Calcutta, and kept at Mr. Cooke's Stables, Dhurumtollah. Any person wishing to buy this Horse, may apply to Mr. MacKenzie, for further particulars. This animal, it is strange to observe, changes its color sometimes into white, and sometimes to red. We never before ever heard of such an animal existing in nature.

Patna.—We are informed by a Letter from Patna, dated the 8th of August, (25th of Srabon,) that the Ganges which runs below the City, rose to such a height from the 6th to the 16th of Srabon, as to have completely covered the face of the country, insomuch that all the roads were under water. It is to be hoped, that this will effect a very great improvement in agriculture. On the contrary, great losses have been sustained by many persons at different places by the great increase of the waters of the other rivers, such as the Shone Bhudra, Gondooke, the Poonpoe, the Durodia, and others.

An Artifice.—Some months ago, two Brahmins of Joypoor, in Nal-lodee, had come to the Zillah of Burbhomy, in order to collect a little money, so as to be able to celebrate a daughter's marriage. On their way homewards, they were followed by two other Brahmins, robbers, who knew that they had money about them. The former, taking the latter to be men of bad character, endeavoured to elude them by striking into a different road, but they found themselves disappointed. Being benighted on the road, the two Brahmins took shelter in the house of a Tannic, in Beraita Bweeche, and soon after, to their great confusion, they found that the two robbers also made the same house their asylum. Upon this, despair took possession of their hearts, and looking round they perceived a great quantity of Dhooatoort in one corner of the house. One of them went unperceivedly and got some of the seed of this fruit, and when the robbers were dressing their food, he upon some pretence removed the cook (who was no less than one of the two dissemblers) and sprinkled the seeds in the rice, whilst it was boiling. By the time they all had done with their meal, the two wicked fellows grew intoxicated, and made a loud noise, jumped and did many other foolish things, which the householders seeing, enquired into the cause, to which the Brahmins replied, "Whilst they were drinking wine, we prohibited them much, but without any effect." At this they were driven out of the house, and the gate shut upon them. Early next morning the two Brahmins (who were marked out to be their victims) departed for their native country.

Rajsahee.—We are informed by a letter that four Brahmins of Sreerampoor in Shaha Oojian Pergunna having acquired a little money at Rungpoor by application, were on their way homewards with two servants, about the latter end of August last. As they passed through Dhooabalee village in the Zillah of Rajsahee, taking a road on the side of an extensive marsh, being pursued by some robbers, they cried out to the Judge for help. At this loud shriek, a number of wild buffaloes coming out of the marsh, ran after the villains, killed some, and put to flight others; while the Brahmins and two servants availing themselves of this opportunity, arrived at the nearest village. One of them has come to his uncle's lodgings at Hautkholaw.

Story.—The Raja of a certain kingdom having tried four thieves, condemned them to death. After three of them had been put to death, the last one, who was very cunning, said, he had an address to make to the Raja, and that they might afterwards deprive him of his life. With this he went into the presence of the Raja, surrounded by the guards, and addressed himself to him to the following purpose: "May it please your Majesty to enforce the sentence you have passed upon me after a trial of the extraordinary power I possess of making a tree which would produce golden fruits." The Raja returned, "Since you do possess such a power, why did you not make use of it instead of that abominable art of stealing?" "But" replied the thief, "it must be observed that unless the seed be sown by one who has never in his life committed a theft in any respect, it will not produce the plant." The Raja accordingly had small seeds of gold made by a goldsmith and gave them to each of his courtiers, with directions to sow them. The courtiers said

* A certain cast among the Hindoos.

† A fruit very common in this country, which has an intoxicating quality.

"We have been engaged in performing the business of the state, and have enriched ourselves thereby; so we cannot with propriety affirm that we never have committed any theft." They also added that the Raja was the proper object for sowing the seed; to which he returned, "I myself cannot boast of being free from the guilt, for I recollect, when very young, of having eaten a sweetmeat without the knowledge of my mother, who had secured it." The thief concludes the affair with the following observation; "Now, since all of us are guilty of the same crime, why am I alone to lose my life?" These words of his made the Raja and all his courtiers laugh, and served to set him at liberty.

The Great Prophet Mahomet.—Sixteen hundred and fifty Kosses from Calcutta, is the city of Mecca. About twelve hundred and fifty-three years ago, was born in this city a person of the name of Mahomet. He was not of the Royal family, nor was he born to a large fortune, as is clear from the property he inherited, which was only five camels, and a female slave. After forty years engagement in worldly concerns, he proclaimed himself to be a Pygumber* or a person sent from heaven to teach religion to free mankind from their sins and to lead them in the right way. At the time of Mahomet's beginning to make proselytes, the Koran or religion of the Muslims was revealed; of which there are several accounts, and among them one is that a book came unto him from heaven, hence it was approved of by the people; and thus approved, the religion of Mahomet Pygumber became prevalent, and his disciples increased in number. Mahomet's followers were now aware that his enemies were preparing to take away his life; but their schemes were frustrated by his flight to the city of Medina, which happened in the fifty third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his Pegumberate. From the time of Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, the Muslims began to reckon their era, which is called the Heejra.

"Go along."—What can be the reason that persons, born in the same country and professing the same religion, should differ so much in point of judgment? When the professors of a truly excellent religion act inconsistently with its precepts, viz. "That every one ought to be entitled to an equal share of compassion; and that we should do unto others as we would wish to be done by," are we not justifiable in calling them either atheists or mad men? Upon the whole, all but the kings and emperors, serve one another; and a master ought not, therefore, without any reason, to make use of such harsh language as "go along" towards any of his servants; considering that he himself would not like the same phrase to be used to him from his master. Is it not then very improper for a man to "do unto others what he himself would not wish to be done to him." Any body may take upon himself to rebuke a dependant or inferior; but what of manliness, or superiority, is there in doing so!

What has been said will, I hope, suffice.

AN INNOCENT FRIEND.

* Apostle—a Messenger.

† English words, but written in the Bengallee character; with an explanation subjoined.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 1	Earl Kellie	British	R. Edwards	Eskapelly	Sept. 18
1	Baroness Capellen	Dutch	Cambrnon	Ostend	Jan. 27
1	Hashmy	British	J. J. Denham	Eskapelly	Sept. 18
1	Highlandlass	British	C. W. Eaton	Madras	Sept. 12
1	Monsoory	Arab	Bensacon	Alleppe	Aug. 24

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Maurice Owen, late an Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 67th Regiment, deceased—James Calder, Esq.

Mr. John Breton, late of the Suburbs of Calcutta, Gentleman, deceased—Peter Breton, Esq.

Marriages.

At Madras, on the 11th ultimo, Captain WILKINSON, to JANE, youngest Daughter of WILLIAM BUSHBY, Esq.

At Quilon, on the 3d ultimo, by the Reverend C. JEFFERSON, Lieutenant JAMES WOODWARD, 10th Light Infantry, to HARRIET, seventh Daughter of H. SELWAY, Esq. Quarter Master of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

Births.

At Fort William, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain H. E. GILBERT COOPER, of a Son.

At Chittoor, on the 5th ultimo, the Lady of H. BUSHBY, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 25th of August, the Lady of JAMES MONRO, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.